

# THE ART OF STENOGRAPHY:

OR, *Art. Franc.*

*Short-Writing, by Spelling*  
CHARACTERIE.

Invented by JOHN WILLIS, Bachelor  
in DIVINITY.

*The tenth Edition.*

Whereunto is now adjoynd the *Schedula*  
to the said *Art*, compleatly fitted for this  
tenth Edition, by the aforesaid  
*Author*, a little before his death.

*Omne bonum Dei donum.*

---

LONDON:

Printed for Henry Seyle, and are to be sold  
at the *Tygers-head* in Saint Pauls  
Church-yard. 1632.

O Lord how are my foes in

Creast which yett ins' more to

more they fill my heart when

as they say god can them not

restrain

O Lord how are my foes in  
Creast which yett ins' more to  
more they fill my heart when  
as they say god can them not  
restrain

By trobatt and all  
into the Lord



John Summors. In J

both you and I and all  
shall by and thus this  
Writ to him v

John Summors





## TO THE READER.

**I**t is now about thirty yeeres since this Art of Stenographie (being the first Booke of Spelling Character, that ever was set forth) was first published. Since which time, many others, taking their fundamentall rules from this Booke, have sought to better the Invention, by changing the figure, power, or places of the literall Characters, and by the various affixing of them one to another: (as indeed the Art by such meanes may be infinitely varied:) Et facile est inventis addere. But it is more than probable, that as this Art of Stenographie was the first that ever gave direction for any forme of Spelling Character, so it shall continue the last, and weare out all the aberrations thereof, published or taught by any other.

And therefore it was thought good, after so many severall Editions of this Art, now to set the last hand thereunto, with purpose never to alter it hereafter. For which cause, the severall Editions have bene diligently perused, and conferred together, for the perfecting of this last, and (without doubt) last Edition: changing that which seemed fit to be changed, omitting that which was to be omitted, and adding that which was to be added. For excuse of the divers alterations which have bene made in setting forth this Art, it may be alleged, that

## TO THE READER.

*No Art is brought to perfection at the first, but by long observation, practice and experience, with induction of manifold examples, according to that of the Poet :*

*Per varios casus artem experientia fecit,*

*— Exemplo monstrante viam.*

*And for the better helpe in the study and practice of this Art, there is now published another Booke, called The Schoole-master to the Art of Stenographie, (fitted to every rule of this tenth Edition,) wherein every particular thing questionable touching this Art, or any point therein, is so explained, as it is scarce possible for any to meet with a doubt concerning the practice thereof, which is not therein fully satisfied. And if any man finde ought left out in this Edition, which was in any of the former, that might serve any way to instruct a Learner, or to cleere doubts touching this Art; let him assure himselfe to finde it there.*

*Finally, the singing Psalmes are now printed in a very small volume in Stenographicall Characters, according to the Rules of this Art; and whosoever will make use thereof, and observe the writing of the same, may with great facility attaine a full perfection in this kinde of Character. So that any other Teacher besides these Bookes, may seeme altogether needlesse, so such as shall duly apply themselves unto them.*

THE

# THE ART OF STENOGRAPHIE.

## Chapter 1. Of Letters omitted.



*Stenographie* is the Art of compendious writing; wherein we are first to consider the generall abbreviation of all words: and then the particular abbreviation of some.

In the generall abbreviation of all words, two things are to be observed: First, what letters in every word are to be omitted: Secondly, how the needfull letters of every word ought to be expressed.

In every word, those letters are to bee omitted, which are but lightly, or not at all sounded, whether they be vowels or consonants.

Vowels; as, first, *e*, when it serveth to lengthen the sound of a vowel going before it in the same syllable: as in these words, [*are, cares, time, paves*] or when it is superfluously added, as in these words, [*de, de, oblique, warre, mosse*.] Or in words beginning with *x*: as, [*Example, Exchange*.]

Secondly, when any short Vowel is joynd with letters apt in their owne nature without the Vowel, to give the sound thereof, let it be omitted. Such are the last vowels in these words, and the like. [*Parable, supple, massacre, member, rickon, martyre*.]

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Thirdly, the under-sounded Vowels of Diphthongs are neglected, as;

a.	Heaven, Coats.
e.	Few, leud, Europe.
i.	In these Suite, either.
o.	words, and People, Phanix.
u.	The like, Soule, saw.
ea.	Beauty, deary.
ie.	fish, view.

Consonants to be omitted are these, in these words following, and the like.

B. Debt, Lambe, fabile, Chamblat.

C. Acquite, ascend, slender, Saint.

D. Judge, Bridge, Ravelle, adisynia.

G. Raigne, strength, length.

H. Rhetorick, Ghost, Thomas, Hierame.

K. Back, Rock, acknowledge.

L. Realme, Salomon, shal, shal, shal.

N. Government, Humane, contempt.

P. Exempt, Muscumpe, Psalteries.

S. Isle, Baptisme, domestic.

T. Mithridat, mortgage, Castles, penthouse.

V. Vail, question, plague.

W. Wing, Henry, Norwich.

X. Landscape.

Y. Though, night, Burrough.

Z. Savage, Rh. Myrta, Thymbery.

Secondly, when a Consonant is doubled in a word,

the one of them is to be omitted, as in these words;

[Abbot, assure, fellow, huffe.] except when they be of dif-

ferent sounds: as in these words, [suffice, suffice.]

Yes,



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Yea, a whole Syllable is to be omitted, when it being taken away, the letters remaining do sufficiently declare the word: as *Abiam*, for *Abraham*; *Canen*, for *Canaan*; *Austin*, for *Augustine*; *vement*, for *vobement*; *Gloster*, for *Glocester*; *reckning*, for *reckoning*; and the like.

### Chap. 2. Of Characters.

**H**AVING seen what letters in every word are to be omitted, let us see now how the needfull letters of every word (which are those that are fully founded therein) are to be expressed. And here we are first to consider the severall characters of every letter.

Place here the Alphabet of Characters.

Here note that the letter C. is left out in the Alphabet, because in our English tongue, it hath the sound of two other letters, K, and S. And therefore when it is sounded as K, as in these words, [*call, cold, lack,*] it is to bee expressed by the Character of K. When it is sounded as S, as in these words, [*Gitie, certain, face,*] by the Character of S.

Also the letters (ph) comming together in the same syllable, have the sound of F, as in these words, [*Physicke, triumph, Seraphim,*] and are therefore to be expressed by the Character of F.

Moreover, the letter G. hath two sounds; the one proper to it selfe, such as it hath in these words, and the like, [*God giueth grace*] and then is to be expressed by the Character of G. The other is the sound of the consonant, which sound it hath in these words and the like, [*Genealogie, Saye, Indge, Bridge,*] and then it is to be expressed by the Character of j the consonant.

3 in 3 h. w o c x 7 7 7  
1 3 4 - 2



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Inlike manner T. hath two sounds; the one proper to it selfe, as in these words, [*Time tryeth Truth,*] and then it is to be expressed by his proper character. And the other the sound of S, which it hath in these words [*Nation, motion, Gention,*] and then it is to be expressed by the character of S.

Note also that *ce, ei, kei, chei, and eie,* being sounded as they are in these words, [*accesse, action, thanks, trickes, effects*] are to be expressed by the character of X. whose sound they have.

Againe, Y. is two wayes pronounced: First, like the Vowell I, as in these words, [*Synode, Syllable, Physicke,*] and then it is expressed by the Character of I. the Vowell. Secondly, it hath the sound of an aspiration, as in these words, [*Yeere, Yorke, Youth*] and then it must be expressed by it's owne character.

Also *ch*. hath two sounds: the one, such as it hath in these words and the like, [*Church, Charles, Choice.*] and then it is to be expressed by it's proper character. The other is the sound of K, which it hath in these words: [*Choler, Chronicles, mechanicall,*] and then it is to be expressed by the character of K. The sound of all the rest is manifested by the Alphabet.

Where it is to be observed, that this Art prescribeth the writing of words not according to their Orthography as they are written, but according to their sound as they are pronounced, observing their pronuntiation in the shortest manner: So we write *Surgeon* for *Chirurgeon*, *Treacle* for *Triacle*, *Durum* for *Durysme*, *subtle* for *subtile*, *perfect* for *perfett*, *Shrieve* for *Sheriffe*.

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## Chap. 3. Concerning Affixes.

**T**He fashion and sound of the Characters being shown in the former Chapter, wee are next to consider their quantity.

The quantity of Characters is measured by two straight lines paralell thwart understood: such as these are.

A Character is of quantity great or small.

A great Character either occupieth the full distance betweene the lines, or more: As:

△ □ T <

A small Character occupieth halfe the distance betweene the two lines, or lesse, As:

△ □ T <

The first letter of a word is to bee expressed by his great Character; & the rest of the letters by the small character placed about the great.

Small Characters placed about a great, are either affixed thereto, whereof they are called Affixes; or disjoyned there-from, and are therefore called Disjuncts.

A small Character is affixed to a great in six places; to wit, on either side three: whereof the first five are places of Vowels, and the sixth place presupposeth no Vowell; and they are all thus disposed.

3  
2  
1  
N  
4  
5  
6

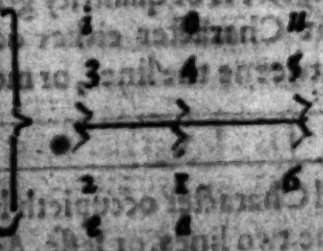
Where

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Where note that the small Character of j the consonant, being affixed unto the great character of B. in the first place, signifieth A. before it: in the second place, E: in the third place, I: in the fourth place, O: in the fifth place, V: in the sixth place it signifieth no Vowel at all: As in example.

B. Badg.    B. Bldg.    B. Budeg.  
 B. Bedg.    B. Bodg.    B. Bdg.

But the places of Affixes about the flat Character, (which is the Character of the letter R) are thus disposed:



## Chap. 4. How all words of one Syllable, ending in a Consonant, are to be written.

**B**Efore wee proceed to disjuncts, let us consider the use of Affixes, in abbreviating all words of one Syllable, ending in a consonant.

A word of one syllable ending in a consonant, be-  
 ginneth either with a vowel, or with a consonant.

1. If it begin with a vowel, and end in one single consonant, then the small character of the consonant must be affixed to the great character of the vowel, in the sixth place thereof, as:

A. Are,    E. Eare,    O. Ore.  
 I. All,    U. Ire,    V. Vp.  
 E. Ease,    O. Oake,    A. Alls.

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I I. If there bee more consonants than one, the small chaſacter of the ſecond conſonant muſt be affixed to the chaſacter of the firſt, and the third to the chaſacter of the ſecond, and the fourth (if there be ſo many) to the chaſacter of the third: each chaſacter being ſo affixed to other, as it will fall out in readieſt manner to be made, or receive beſt grace, as:

Arms,	Artes,	Oates.
Arm'd,	elme,	Oaſtes.
Art,	Earſt,	Vrme.

I I I. If a word of one ſyllable begin and end with a ſingle conſonant, the conſonant wherein it endeth, is to be affixed to the conſonant wherewith it beginneth, in the place of the vowel, which vowel alſo it doth conſignifie. As:

Morre,	Moore,	Right.
Meere,	Murre,	Quene.
Myrbe,	Sinne.	Deepe.

I I I I. If there be any more conſonants than two in the word, they are to be affixed in their order: ſuch as come before the vowel in the ſixth place, and ſuch as follow the vowel, in the place of the Vowel. As:

Whippe,	Buſe,	Stromes.
Snatch,	Porich,	Yarmes.
Knockes,	Warms,	Sparre.

Chop.



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Chap. 4. Of the peculiar manner of affixing some Characters.

**I**N the affixing of small Characters to a great, three Rules are to be observed.

*The first Rule.* If a small character may bee so affixed to a great, as the one part thereof being expressed, the other part may fully be understood in the body of the great character, let it be so expressed, as:

⌋ Dagge.	⌋ Summe.	/ Page.
Λ Ach.	— Rugg.	⊃ Let.
⌋ Side.	⌋ Lack.	⌋ Gr.

*The second Rule.* Straight-lined small Characters, that is to say, the characters of *n, p, r, s*, consisting of one straight line apeece; and the Characters of *d, f, g, k, j* the consonant, and *v* the consonant, consisting of two straight lines apeece; as also the character of *z*, (consisting of three straight lines,) are to be affixed to the straight line of a great character, by a light touch of the pen, in the place of the Vowell which they doe signifie, as:

⌋ Papp.	⌋ Ness.	⌋ Rogue.
⌋ Pop.	⌋ Nunn.	⌋ Such.
⌋ Pppe.	⌋ Face.	⌋ Play.
⌋ Pppe.	⌋ Fedde.	⌋ Kere.
⌋ Pop.	⌋ Muffe.	⌋ Rere.

*The third Rule.* Tenne words and Syllables admit a peculiar kind of affixing. That is to say:

First,



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First, these fixe : wherein the small character of r. crosseth the end of the great character, whereunto it is affixed.

└ Firre.

┘ Gyr.

┘ Sir.

└ Car.

┘ Sar.

┘ Ser.

Secondly, these 4. wherein the small character of r. is a little removed from it's proper place of affixion.

└ Dorre.

┘ Kyrr.

└ Farre.

┘ Pyrr.

And these three Rules of affixes well marked, doe sufficiently direct how every single small character is to be affixed to a great, in any of the six places thereof. And so much concerning affixes : and the writing of words of one syllable, ending in a consonant.

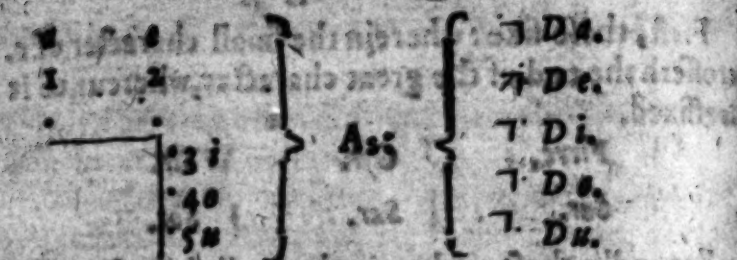
Proceed we now to disjuncts, and so to the words of one syllable, ending in a vowel.

### *Chap. 6. Concerning Disjuncts.*

**A** Disjunct is a small character disjoyned or severed from the great character, about which it is placed. And it is either a tittle which standeth for a Vowel, or the small Character of a Consonant disjoyned.

A tittle hath five places about a great Character: two above it, and three on the right side thereof, and it signifieth that vowel in whose place it standeth: but then the places of the vowels are thus disposed:

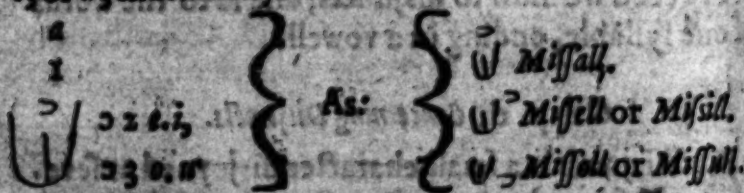
# The Art of Stenographic.



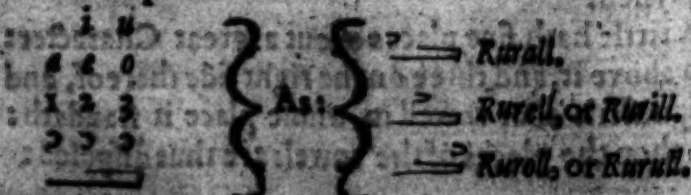
But the places of all five Vowels are above the character of R, and thus disposed.



The disjunct character of a consonant hath three places about the great; one above it, and two on the right side: Of which the first signifieth *a*, the second signifieth *e*, or *i*, indefinitely; and the third *o*, or *u*, indefinitely. As:



But all three places of disjunct consonants, when they are referred to the character of R, are above it, and thus disposed:



And thus much for the places of disjuncts. Proceed we now to the writing of words of one syllable, ending in a vowel.

Chap.

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Chap. 7. How all words of one syllable, ending in a vowel, are to be written.

**VV** Words of one syllable, ending in a vowel, have three rules.

I. Words of one syllable, ending in a single vowel, will have that vowel expressed by a title, in the place where it standeth for that vowel, as:

U Ma. U Mi. U Mu.

U Me. U Mo. J. Gee.

II. Words of one syllable ending in a diphthongue, will have that diphthongue expressed by a title in the place of that vowel which is most sounded therein.

As: L Fee. T Draw. I Sea.

T Day. D Lien. V View.

III. If one or more consonants come betweene the first consonant, and the vowel or diphthongue, their characters are to be affixed in the sixth place, in order as they follow. As:

G Gie. C Tbough. T Draw.

P Plea. C Through. K Know.

Chap. 8. Of the production of words of one syllable.

**I**T followeth in the next place to shew, how words of one syllable produced, (that is to say, pronounced long, as having in them a long vowel or diphthongue) may be distinguished from words written with the same letters whose vowels are short.

Words that are to be distinguished by notes of production, doe either end in a Diphthongue, both whole

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whose Vowels are fully sounded, or in a consonant.

I. The Diphthongs, both whose Vowels are fully sounded, in which a word of one syllable may end, are these:

aa.	ey.	ow.
ee.	ey.	ow.
oo.	ey.	ow.

If a word end in a diphthongue consisting of the same vowel doubled, (as of *aa*, *ee*, or *oo*,) it is to be expressed by two light touches of the pen, standing thus (//) in the place of the vowel doubled, as:

// <i>Laa</i> .	// <i>Fee</i> .	// <i>Moo</i> .
// <i>Glaa</i> .	// <i>Frea</i> .	// <i>Woo</i> .

If a word end in *ay*, *ey*, or *oy*, the diphthongue is to be expressed by the small character of *y*, affixed to the great character in the place of the first vowel, as:

y <i>May</i> .	y <i>Key</i> .	y <i>Boy</i> .
y <i>Say</i> .	y <i>Whey</i> .	y <i>Coy</i> .

If a word end in *aw*, *ew*, or *ow*, the diphthongue must be expressed by the small character of *w*, affixed likewise to the great character in the place of the first vowel, as:

w <i>Taw</i> .	w <i>Hew</i> .	w <i>Plow</i> .
w <i>Vaw</i> .	w <i>Row</i> .	w <i>Cow</i> .

II. Words of one syllable produced, which end in a consonant, have in them a long vowel or a diphthongue.



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If they have in them a long vowel or diphthongue, one of whose vowels is neglected, they may be distinguished from other words, having a short vowel, by a tittle made under their great Character, as

♣ Madde,      ♣ Fanne.      ♣ Sel.

♣ Made.      ♣ Fane.      ♣ Seale.

If they have in them a Diphthongue, both whose vowels are equally sounded: then the consonant being affixed in the place of the first vowel; let the latter, if it be *a*, *e*, or *o*, bee expressed under the great Character by a light touch of the pen, standing thus, (✓) if *i*, or *y*, by a light touch of the pen, standing thus, (✓) if *u*, or *w*, by the small character of *w*, as:

♣ Baal.      ♣ Ayme.      ♣ Bawle.

♣ Meed.      ♣ Faye.      ♣ Feude.

♣ Mood.      ♣ Boyle.      ♣ Browne.

Note, that although these rules of production are here inserted, to shew how long and short vowels in words of one syllable may be distinguished, yet they may not bee practised, saving in words written by themselves alone, or where the like necessity doth urge it. And so much for the writing and fully distinguishing of all words of one syllable.

Chap. 9. How all words of two syllables are to be written.

**V** Words of two syllables, whose latter vowel being neglected, the rest of the letters are apt in their own nature, to render the full sound of the word, may omit the later vowel, and be written as words of one syllable, as:



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ℓ Vuer.
H Buckler.
U Mitre.  
u Mullet.
⌋ Circle.
◁ Recken.

In all other words of two syllables, that part thereof, which commeth before the second yowell, is to be written according to the rules of words of one syllable: And the rest is to be expressed by a disjunct (title or small character, as the nature of the word doth require) in, or as neere as you can to the disjunct place of the second yowell. And sometimes in words beginning with a yowell, and admitting an affix in the sixth place, by another affix in the place of the second yowell. As by the examples following, of the severall sorts of words of two syllables, may appeare. And first of words wherein the vowels are severed. Of which there are foure sorts:

I. Words beginning and ending with a yowell, whose second syllable may be expressed either by an affix or disjunct, as:

Λ<sub>u</sub> Armie.
α Io.
ℓ Vrie.  
S Estu.
S Olla.
Λ<sup>y</sup> Annoy.

II. Words beginning with a yowell, and ending in a consonant, as:

h Abate.
G<sup>+</sup> Others.
ℓ<sub>x</sub> Vrchin.  
S<sup>y</sup> Essex.
S<sup>y</sup> Olives.
Λ<sub>s</sub> Almost.

Hereby, and by divers other rules in this Art, it appeareth, that many words may according to this Art be written severall wayes, but the best manner of writing them, practice may teach better than precept.

III. Words

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III. Words beginning with a consonant, and ending in a vowel, as:

X China.   
 T Dutie.   
 Y Iesu.  
A Phoebe.   
 T Sorrow.   
 B Beaze.

IIII. Words beginning and ending with a consonant, as:

V Vicar.   
 N Norwich.   
 N Nurture.  
T Tumbrell.   
 R Rippon.   
 R Rapine.

Secondly, words of two syllables, both of whose vowels come together, having also in them one or more consonants, must be expressed according to the direction of these three Rules following.

1. If both vowels come together in the beginning of the word, (of which sort there is none in the English tongue) the consonant or consonants following, must be affixed to the great character of the first vowel, in the place of the second, as:

A Aer.    E Ebud.

O Owen.    M Abab's.

2. If both vowels come together in the middle of the word, then the first being expressed by a title in it's proper place; let the disjunct consonant, spelled with the latter, be written directly after it, and configure the latter vowel indefinitely, as:

T Triall.    R Ruine.    T Through.

X Chewel.    G Grewell.    Y Jewell.

3. If both vowels come together in the end, (of which sort there is none in the English tongue) then the first

B 2

vowel

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vowell being regularly expressed by a tittle in it's proper place: the latter, if it be *a*, must be expressed by a tittle right over it. If *e*, *i*, or *o*, by a tittle on the right side: higher than it, if it be *e*: equall with it, if *i*: and lower than it, if it be *o*. But if it be *u*, it must be expressed by the small character of *w*, directly after it, as:

> Leab.
-i Dei.
-i' Diu.

+ Chloee.
-i Dea.
>' Iebu.

And so much for all words of two Syllables.

Chap. 10. *How all words of three syllables are to be written.*

**V** Words of three Syllables, whereof one or two syllables being left out, their sound may be sufficiently expressed by the rest of the letters, must be written according to the rules of words of two syllables, as:

^ Augustine.
X November.

S Leicester.
,| Massacre.

In all other words of three syllables, that part which commeth before the third vowel, is to be written according to the rules of words of two syllables, and the rest express'd by a disjunct. As by the examples following, of the several sorts of words of three syllables, may appeare.

1. Words of three syllables, whose vowels are all severed, by one or more consonants comming betweene, if a vowel be also their last letter, will have that finall vowel, if it be *a*, *e*, or *i*, express'd by a tittle regularly placed about the disjunct Character; if *o*, by a tittle

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a title placed at the foot thereof; is *u*, by the small character of *u*, evenly ranged therewith, as

$\int^{\gamma}$  *Pallida*,     $\int^{\gamma}$  *Pallidi*,     $\int^{\gamma}$  *Pallide*,  
 $\int^{\gamma}$  *Pallida*,     $\int^{\gamma}$  *Pallida*.     $\int^{\gamma}$  *Iericho*.

But all titles over the small Character of *r*, are regular, as :

$\overline{\Lambda}_u$  *Amara*,     $\overline{\Lambda}_u$  *Amari*,     $\overline{\Lambda}_u$  *Amaru*.  
 $\overline{\Lambda}_u$  *Amara*,     $\overline{\Lambda}_u$  *Amara*.

2. Words of three syllables ending in a consonant, having their vowels severed by the interposition of one or more consonants, will have their second disjunct evenly ranged with the first, and the vowel thereof to be signified indefinitely; as :

$\int^{\gamma}$  *Saxifrage*,     $\Lambda^{\gamma}$  *Abricot*.  
 $\int^{\gamma}$  *Misbappen*,     $\Lambda^{\gamma}$  *Artichoke*.  
 $\int^{\gamma}$  *Scurrilous*,     $\int^{\gamma}$  *Pharisees*.

3. Words of three syllables, two or all of whose vowels come together, will have their last disjunct regularly expressed; (that is to say, according to the former rules) in such manner as the nature of the word doth require, as :

$\int^{\gamma}$  *Genova*,     $\int^{\gamma}$  *Violate*,     $\int^{\gamma}$  *Maria*.  
 $\int^{\gamma}$  *Iole*,     $\int^{\gamma}$  *Dary*     $\int^{\gamma}$  *Dialogue*.  
 $\int^{\gamma}$  *Poetrie*,     $\int^{\gamma}$  *Eco*.     $\int^{\gamma}$  *Brianie*.

And so much for all manner of words of 3. syllables,



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Chap. xi. How all words of more than three Syllables are to be written.

**V** Words of more than three Syllables, which when one or two of their syllables are left out, may fitly be exprest by the rest, are so to be exprest, as:

ⲓⲗⲓ Crucified.

ⲡⲓ Solicitor.

ⲓⲗⲓ Religion.

ⲡⲓ Rebellion.

All other words of more than three syllables, will have all their disjunct Characters, evenly ranged with the first, and their vowel to be consigned indefinitely; saving that Tittles, where it is necessary they should be used, must be exprest in their proper place, according to rule, as:

ⲓⲗⲓ Figurative.

ⲓⲗⲓ Iphigenia.

ⲓⲗⲓ Aristoteles.

ⲡⲓ Lacedemonian.

ⲓⲗⲓ Heracles.

ⲓⲗⲓ Jeroboam.

ⲓⲗⲓ Diogenes.

ⲓⲗⲓ Balthazar.

And so much for words of more than 3 syllables.

## Chap. xii. Of Combinations.

**N**ow for the more speedy and proportionable expresting of many words, wee are to observe the use of Combinations, Terminations, and Collaterals. And of these in order.

A combination is a small Character, into which two or three letters are contracted. They are in number 30, which here follow together in a Table, illustrated by examples.

Here must come in the Table of Combinations.



# THE TABLE OF COMBINATIONS

a bd.	as:	h	ebd.	I <sup>m</sup>	Charybdis.
3 bl.	as:	h	Able.	O <sup>3</sup>	Horrible.
8 cē.	as:	h	Mockt.	p <sup>8</sup>	Suspect.
8 dl.	as:	h	Bridle.	h	Saddle.
8 ft.	as:	p	Soft.	h	Aloft.
8 gd.	as:	h	Begd.	h	Bragd.
8 gh.	as:	h	Sigh.	h	Rough.
8 gl.	as:	h	Beagle.	h	Bugle.
8 gn.	as:	w	Magnet.	h	Oppugne.
8 ld.	as:	h	Hould.	h	Heroald.
8 lf.	as:	h	Pelfe.	h	Ernulsphius.
8 lv.	as:	h	Sylver.	h	Resolve.
8 mbl.	as:	h	Humble.	h	Resemble.
8 mpl.	as:	h	Temple.	h	Example.
8 mt.	as:	h	Limpt.	h	Emptie.
8 nd.	as:	h	Wind.	h	Abandon.
8 ndl.	as:	h	Bundle.	h	Arundell.
8 ng.	as:	h	Wing.	h	Wronging.
8 ngl.	as:	h	Tangle.	h	Triangle.
8 nly.	as:	h	Fringe.	h	Spunge.
8 nk.	as:	h	Sinke.	h	Sunkc.
8 nct.	as:	h	Linke.	h	Abington.

a as: a Fraunce.	^ Ravens.
< nt. as: < Plentie.	2 <sup>e</sup> Present.
3 pl. as: 3 People.	2 <sup>e</sup> Principle.
o sh. as: o Rash.	o Ravish.
a sk. as: a Task.	3 <sup>e</sup> Paschall.
2 sl. as: 2 Tassell.	< Epistle.
etl as: e Tittle.	e Settle.
orh as: o with	5 <sup>o</sup> Calleth.

But this last character (o) after  
 S, T, or W in the beginning of a  
 word signifieth h onely as:  
 b sh. as: b Shyre b Shew  
 o th. as: o Then o Though  
 3 wh. as: 3 where 3 Whom.  
 note also, that the rules of af-  
 fixes given in the fifth chapter  
 are to bee observed and kept in  
 the affixing of such combinations  
 as whose character is capable of  
 their use as:

& Inke. & Simple & Chough  
 X Chaunge I knocke o Rectifie.

# The Art of Stenographie.

## Chap. 13. Of usuall Terminations.

**T**Here are foure usuall Terminations or endings of words contracted into small characters: That is to say, *tion*, *cation*, *rie*, and *tie*. Of which the Characters of the two first may be either affixed or disjoyned: the Characters of the two latter are to be used as disjuncts onely, as:

( *Sion*, as / *Passion*. . ↗ *Collation*.

a *cation*, as G *Occasion*. ↘ *Replication*.

+ *rie*, as W *Miserie*. ↖ *Treasurie*.

' *tie*, as J *Quantitie* g' *Qualitie*.

Where note that words ending in *tion*, *tion*, *cien*, or the like in sound, are to have thole Terminations expressed by the Character of *Sion*, as:

√ *Vexation*. ↗ *Diffamation*.

Λ<sup>n</sup> *Approbation*. U<sup>s</sup> *Molestation*.

Π<sup>e</sup> *Physician* Λ<sup>s</sup> *Assipulation*.

## Chap. 14. Of Collaterals.

**A** Word of more Syllables than one, is said to be written by Collaterals, when it consisteth of two or more parts, syding one another, as the letters of a word doe in common writing: the first letter of every Collaterall, being the first letter of a syllable, according to the true spelling of the word, and expressed by a great Character. The use of Collaterals is twofold:

First, when such letters come together in the middle

## The Art of Stenographic.

of a word of more syllables than one, as wherein the small Characters will not with cleane and sufficient distinction, be affixed together according to rule, let the word be sundred into collaterals, as:

7 4 Pilgrime. P D Lapping.

7 4 Pick-purse, J E Palfrey.

5 T Stockdove, N 4 Blasphemie.

Q Thornback, R Kxbridge.

Secondly, if wee would fully distinguish all indefinite vowels, in a word of more than two syllables, (which in writing strange names and Latine words is sometimes expedient) let the word bee divided into collaterals, as:

C A Tiarus,

T E Deiphobus.

O F Heracitus,

N T Aristophanes.

G A Oleaster,

S 1 Stenographia.

And thus much for Collaterals: and so for writing all words at large.

### Chap. 15. Of the words of sort.

**H**AVING now handled the generall abbreviation of all words and syllables: Come wee now to the particular abbreviation of some: which although they may be written at large by the former rules, yet some for their frequent use, others, that their characters might be more fashionable, and have here a peculiar abbreviation assigned to them. If any shall thinke the number of them too many, hee may practise as few of them as he please, and write the



## *The Art of Stenographie.*

rest of the words at large. For many of them may be as soone written at large, as by the abbreviations here allotted unto them: neither is there any of them all so unfashionably written, as that it importeth any necessity of having a particular character attributed unto it, in that respect.

These words are divided into ten sorts; which for distinction sake I call words of sort. Of which the first nine are called defectives, because they are expressed by defective Characters. And of these the first 7 sorts are signified by their first letter. That is to say, words of the first sort by a great Stenographically character. Words of the second sort, by a small Stenographically character, written close to the nether line. Words of the third sort, by a great Roman letter. Words of the fourth sort, by a small Roman letter. Words of the fifth sort, by a great Secretary letter. Words of the sixth sort, by a small Secretary letter. And words of the seventh sort, by a letter of any other hand, lesse usuall.

Words of the eighth sort are expressed by two or more of the first letters regularly affixed.

Words of the ninth sort are expressed by their first and last letters: that is to say, by the small Character of the last, affixed to the great character of the first, in the sixth place thereof.

Words of the tenth sort are Symbolicals: so called because the figure of the Character, hath some agreement with the signification of the word, which it standeth for, as being a symbol or note thereof.

And here follow all these ten sorts of words in their order.

*Here*

# The Art of Stenographic.

Here must come in the Table of Words of sort,  
upon Copper.

And after the Table must follow these words.

Add to these of the tenth sort, the Symbolicall  
notes of Numbers, already in use, 1, 2, 3, 4. and  
11 &c. Where note, that Numerals of order must  
be distinguished from simple numbers (commonly  
called Cardinals) by a tittle at the head of the num-  
ber, upon the right side thereof, as:

1<sup>st</sup> Second.

15<sup>th</sup> Fifteenth.

3<sup>rd</sup> Third.

22<sup>nd</sup> Two and twentieth.

4<sup>th</sup> Fourth.

37<sup>th</sup> Thirty seventh.

## Chap. 14. Concerning the words

[in, Summe, ment.]

**P**roceed wee now to a further use of the words of  
sort, in the abbreviating of other words. And first  
I will shew the use of these three words, [in, summe,  
ment] and then come to the generall use of all the rest.

1. All words beginning with *em*, or *im*, having *b*,  
*p*, or *m*, immediately following, and all beginning  
with *en*, or *in*, what letters soever follow next, are to  
have their first syllable (to wit, *em*, *im*, *en*, or *in*) express'd  
by a tittle in the nether line, as:

d<sup>7</sup> Embellish.

q<sup>7</sup> Incompar.

n<sup>7</sup> Embellish.

h<sup>7</sup> Incompar.

n<sup>7</sup> Incompar.

+ Incompar.

Incompar.

# DEFECTIVES OF THE FIFT SORT

A	Apoffle	S	Centrall	Q	Quitt
B	Bright	L	Lufinsalam	F	Fertint
C	Coyntine	J	Jmell	S	Sorimentul
E	Eohicene	P	Poyte	H	Hainfite
G	Gouegneut	M	Maggistrate	T	Temper
D	Diftron	W	Wunifler	D	Dimpell
D	Diftant	N	Neglat	V	Vulgar
E	Eoangell	O	Opportunite	W	Will
F	Familias	O	Originall		
G	Generall	P	propetiall		

# DEFECTIVES OF THE SIXT SORT

a	adder	n	quilt	q	quaster
a	admitt	J	Jand	n	nerent
b	away	i	indted	e	emobate
b	aligado	t	tyndt	f	finet
b	before	t	life	o	ollt
c	raife	f	littelt	t	therefore
d	did	m	metrit	n	upon
d	deliver	n	name	v	veafe
e	earth	n	necellarie	w	willed
d	even	o	order	p	openat
f	frind	p	pardon	b	belene
f	false	p	part		

# DEFECTIVES OF THE SEVENTH SORT

a	accuse	m	malicious	6	Special
A	advise	w	of	6	Common
c	begin	o	obtain	5	strong
d	deny	p	perish	y	very
f	difficult	o	philosophy	w	possess
e	else	r	rabble	p	lawful
f	flourish				

# DEFECTIVES OF THE EIGHTH SORT

B	Bliss	t	fruit	f	Spirit
B	Bread	r	knowing	b	ball
C	Create	s	nothing	i	Strength
L	Flesh	s	place	c	together
T	Drinke	d	Dreg	G	Chie
T	Glorie	t	Scarc	7	What
T	Grace	t	Scripture	8	Whither

Add to these

A	Abominable	p	Priviledg	9	Consider
6	Exequite	e	prosequite	6	Conceyne
p	Persuade	t	Stand	3	Continue
p	Persequite	t	Straight	2	Conclude
p	predeterminate	e	Trespasse		

Nathanall Panton  
his booke



# DEFECTIVES OF THE NINTH SORT

n Beneath	u Multitude	b Sometime
n Beside	v Nevertheless	b Subject
n Betweene	v Notwithstanding	b Subiecter
o Husband	→ Reconcile	h Substance
2 Learn	→ Regard	h Suggest
u Maister	→ Respect	G Temptation
v Manifest	L Salvation	G Tabernacle
u Mention	u Sentence	x Chamber
u Meruaile	L Similitude	x Charge
		x Church

## Add to these

Δ Together	v Manities	L Signific
H Extraordinarie	u Member	G Memoran
Q Integritie	u Piberall	9 Condon
u Impietee	u Multiplie	8 Obiquie
u Iniquitie	Q Hospitalitie	
↑ Amuchag	9 Concupiscence	
+ As little as		

# SYMBOLICALS

☉ Sunne.	✕. Elect.	☿ Divill.
☾ Moone.	Δ. Congregation.	☉ Dragon.
☾ Conscience.	✕. Wedlock.	☿ It is.
☉ World.	✕. Matrimonic.	☿ Is it?
☉ Circumc.	Idolater.	☿ One.
☉ Count.	Superstition.	☿ Appoint.
☉ Cont.	☿ Ignorance.	☿ Himselfe.
☉ Circumcise.	☿ Antichrist.	☿ Alreadie.
♥ Heart.	☿ Ment.	☿ Expreſſe.
☉ Arke.	☿ Serpent.	☿ Exp.
☿ As well as.	☿ Satan.	☿ Extreme.

☿ Arke

John Sam Simmons  
 John Jarvis  
 John Jarvis

# The Art of Stenographie.

1<sup>st</sup> Imperfect.

2<sup>nd</sup> Immetall.

1. All words ending in *son, sen, zon,* or the like in sound, are to have those Terminations expressed by the symbolical Character of *Sunne*, affixed or disjoined, as the nature of the word requireth, as:

— *Reason,* — *Garison,* — *Consen,*

— *Geason,* — *Denison,* — *Blason.*

Also all words of sort ending in *son, sun,* or the like in sound, which may conveniently receive a tittle in to them, will have those terminations understood by that tittle, as:

— *Lesson,* — *Affliction,* — *Perswasion.*

— *Affection,* — *Parson,* — *Persecution.*

The Terminations *son, sion, &c.* may also be understood by a tittle made in the small Character capable thereof; such as are the Characters of *b, d, l, w, s,* and

— *Hobson,* — *Redemption.*

— *Indson,* — *Watson.*

— *Wilson,* — *Vixen.*

3. The symbolical Character of *ment,* may be used also as an Affix, or disjunct, as:

— *Veheement,* — *Element.*

— *Turment,* — *Regiment.*

— *Whimment,* — *Chap.*

## *The Art of Stenographie.*

Chap. 17. *Concerning all other words of sort in generall.*

**N**OW concerning all other words of sort, let this generall Rule be practised. If any of them may serve fidly to expresse part of another word, let it so be used.

A word of sort may serve to expresse part of another word five manner of wayes; That is to say :

First, by admitting of affixes, consignifying no vowel, as :

Gods, Against, Sermons.

Ends, Friends, Hearts.

Secondly, by admitting disjuncts, as :

Furthest, Every, Learned.

Beholding, Concerning, Serpentine.

Thirdly, by admitting both affixes and disjuncts, as :

Compare, Cancer, Adjourn.

Concord, Adresse, Countrey.

Fourthly, by admitting notes of production, as :

Lease, Ande, Place.

Maine, Breed, Beles.

Fifthly, by being used as Collaterals, as :

Ofc Howsoever, Interpret, fore-ordaine

Referre, Distemper, Crafts-master.

Lastly, observe that these words following, that are placed together, are to be written by the same detective character, as being of like sound.

*Come,*



## The Art of Stenographic.

Come,	— Cum	Gentle,	— Gentile
Dis,	— des	Whither,	— whether
For,	— fur	Inter,	— enter
Be,	— by	Minister,	— Minister
Or,	— ony	Adde,	— had
Re,	— rie	Cause,	— case
Word,	— Ward	Did,	— dead
Is,	— his	Even,	— Heaven
The,	— they	Part,	— pers

And thus farre concerning the words of sort: It remaineth to adde certaine rules for the better speed in practice of this Art.

### Chap. 18. Rules for speed in writing.

**T**He Rules to be observed for better speed in writing, are foure:

*Rule 1.* Although a great Character bee the leading letter of a word, yet the affix, as oft as it falle out readiest for the hand, is first to be written, as:

7 Sinne,      9 Lease,      9 Smith.  
 n Barre,      2 Prince,      v Mill.  
 9 With,      6 Thirst.

*Rule 2.* If a word or syllable may bee more easily or fashionably expressed by the character of another word or syllable, of very like or neere sound, than by its owne, let it be so expressed, as:

6 There,      6 Ceremony,      v Very.  
 7 Teere,      p<sup>+</sup> Particular,      v<sup>c</sup> Mediate.  
 6 Ordinance,      f<sup>+</sup> Tragicall,      7 Speed.

Rule.

## The Art of Stenographie.

**Rule 3.** All words and quotations that are abridged in ordinary writing, are likewise to be abridged here, as:

✓ Jan. for January.    ✓ Ep. for Epistle.  
 ✕ Chap. for Chapter.    ✕ Deut. for Deuteronomie.

**Rule 4.** Common words of one syllable, beginning with a vowel, b, or y, following after words cumbred with no disjuncts, may be expressed as their disjuncts.

As: I am.    From him    Iudge ye.  
 At once.    God hath.    Of your.  
 Lift up.    Yet have.    Before you.  
 Would have him.    Raise him up.

**Chap. 19.** Concerning the abbreviation of Sentences.

**A**lso for our better speed in writing, it seemeth necessary to give some direction for the abbreviation of Sentences. Concerning which, these two Rules following may be observed.

First, when any part of a Sentence (as, words which come frequently together, common phrases, or usuall clauses) are expressed by a Character, wherewith it hath a fit relation, as:

I As if it were.    R All of Parliament.

I As if he should say.    The Lords Table.

As long as.    The Lords Supper.

That is to say.    The Sacrament of the Lords

And so forth.    Supper.

In the yeere from the Creation of the world.    In

## The Art of Stenographie.

⓪ In the yeere of our Lord, or Anno Domini.

Ⓜ In the yeere of the reigne of our Sovereigne Lord King Charles, &c.

ⓓ And thus much concerning this point: or, And so farre shall suffice to have spoken touching this matter.

Or any other the like phrase, used in concluding a matter before handled.

Secondly, common phrases, whereby the severall parts of a continued spech are entred upon (such as are phrases, bringing in the occasion, coherence, division, amplification, exemplification, application, & the like passages of speech) in what words soever they be couched, may be expressed by their denominative word, with a slope dash like the Character of p, at the foot thereof, as:

C. The occasion of these words is this.

E. The coherence of these words with the former standeth thus.

2 J. This Text of Scripture consisteth of two parts.

D. The Doctrine to be hence observed is this.

X. A notable example for the illustration of this matter we have.

M. A necessary memorandum for all men to beare in mind.

Thirdly, common and ordinary clauses, and sentences, which may wholly be remembered by two or three of their first words, may have those their first words expressed, with the character of &c. after them, to shew them to be abbreviations of this kinde, as:

2 B &c. As before we have heard it abundantly proved unto us.

## The Art of Stenographie.

As after we shall see more at large, when we come to handle that point, concerning

And hereunto belongeth that which was written by the Prophet, (Psalmist, Apostle, or Evangelist, there. after as the quotation is.

So that this objection, notwithstanding the truth of that which before I delivered, remaineth still unshaken, namely, that

God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Sonne, that whosoever believeth in him, should not perish, but have everlasting life.

Chap. 30. How the notes of distinction are to be placed.

Finally, the notes of distinction, where necessity furgeth their use, are to be set in their usuall place, and made according to the received manner: Saving that instead of a period or full point, a slope dash like the character of *p*, must crosse the lowest of the two paralell lines, betweene which we write, at the foot of the last letter of the sentence. And the distance betweene it and the first character of the next sentence, (if it beginne a matter) must be about the space of a double *m*, (*mm*.)

*Vive, vale: liquid novisti, reclinas istis,*

*Candidus impertis: si non, hic utere mecum.*

FINIS.



THE  
SCHOOL-MASTER  
TO THE ART OF  
STENOGRAPHY.

Explaining the Rules, and teaching  
the practise thereof, to the vnderstan-  
ding of the meanest  
capacity.

*Written by*

JOHN WILLIS, Batchelor in  
DIVINITY.

Allowed according to order.

*Rectum est sui index, & obliqui;*

The second Edition.

---

L O N D O N,

Printed for Henry Seyle, and are to be sold at  
the Tygers-head in St. Pauls Chutch-  
yard. 1 6 2 8.

The scoole master to the  
Order 1672

For Schoole master to the reader  
Nathaniel Paiontor in good<sup>ly</sup> 1683

John Farnis withing Nathanael  
in 1683

allowed according to order

in the year 1683

The second edition

Printed for Henry Sturges at the  
the T. J. Sturges in the year 1683



## To the Reader.

**H**is Booke ( Courteous Reader ) is called, The Schoolemaster to the Art of Stenography, because it may of it selfe very well serue in stead of a Schoolemaster, to such as are of any capacitie, very sufficiently to enforme them, in the full and perfect knowledge of the Art. For which cause, I haue framed the booke Dialogue-wise, as a speech betweene the Master and the Scholler, that I might the more orderly and briefly propound and answer all doubts, which I did conceiue might come into the minde of a learner to aske: making euery Chapter of this Dialogue, to answer euery Chapter of the Booke of Stenography, of the ninth Edition, number for number, that both may be the better compared together.

Now the order which I would aduise you to follow that intend to learne this Art, is this.

A 2

First,

## The Epistle

First, *reade leasurely, and with good heed,* the Chapters of the booke of Stenographic, in order as they lye: beginning with the first first, and so going on with the rest; conferring diligently all the examples of every chapter with their rules. And after you haue thus read any chapter in the Booke of Stenographic, *reade also the Dialogue made upon the same chapter,* conteyned in this booke, that hereby you may the more thoroughly vnderstand the whole chapter: and be sure that you perfectly vnderstand the former chapters before you proceed to them that follow. For the chapters following doe so depend vpon the former, that they cannot well be vnderstood but by them.

And where you finde any examples in this booke, whereby any rule is explained, lay your pen-knife vpon their characters, to hide them from your sight: and then character the words, which are still in sight, as well as you can according to the rule. After wards take off the pen-knife, and compare the characters which you haue written, with them that were couered with the pen-knife; And thereby you shall see, and be able to correct your fautes in character-  
ing



## to the Reader. ¶

First, if you haue made any, before you leaue that rule, to goe to the next.

And in this manner proceed from rule to rule, and from chapter to chapter, the whole booke through, till you haue truly characterized all the examples therein.

Lastly, characterize all the exemplary sentences of the last chapter of this booke (as neere as you can) according to the rules of this Art. And whether you haue characterized them right or not, you shall be able to iudge of your selfe, by the severall kindes of letters, wherewith the words are printed: the manner how, is there declared in the beginning of that chapter.

And thus if you shall settle your selfe thorowly to the study and practise of this Art, in such manner as I haue directed, but for the space of one weeke together, you shall (by Gods helpe) in so short a time, obtaine not only the perfect Theorick of this Art, but some reasonable good practise thereof, without any other Schoolmaster the this booke. For all doubts which I supposed might trouble a learner, are in this booke so fully answered, as I doubt not, but whosoever shall with the difference of sound iudgement, study this

## The Epistle, &c.

*Art of Scenographie, as it is now explained, with any other forme of short writing practised by others, (yea although he be somewhat forestalled with preiudice against this Art) hee shall find himselfe abundantly satisfied, and be moued freely to acknowledge and confesse, that this form of Short-writing, is of all others most short for the writing, most faire for the characters, most easie to be read at any time after, most agreeable to reason, and least chagging the memorie, and consequently the most profitable and best for vse that can be followed.*

JOHN WILLIS.

THE



# THE SCHOOLEMASTER to the ART of STENO- GRAPHIE.

Chap. I. Concerning the use of the Art of Stenographie:

Scholler.



I R, I understand that you are the Author of the booke called, The Art of Stenographic: And because it is my presumption, that you are therefore best able to furnish me with instructions, for the understanding and practise thereof, I am now come unto you, with desire of your helpe and furtherance therein. For I would gladly become your Scholler in that Art.

Master. In good time, Sir: You are welcome. I confesse indeed, I published The Art of Stenographie, yet am I no profest teacher thereof, nor intend to be, notwithstanding for this once, I am content to put vpon my selfe the person of a Schoolemaster, and to give

satisfaction

## *The Schoolemaster to*

satisfaction to your demands. First, therefore, I would know whether you haue already read ouer the whole booke of *The Art of Stenography*, and set downe in writing all your doubts and questions touching the same; wherein you desire to be resolued. For if I should teach the Art, that should be the first thing, which I would desire my Scholler should doe, before I tooke in hand to teach him, lest otherwise I might goe about to informe him that, which he knoweth already, which were needlesse.

Schol. *I haue already read the booke throughout, and set downe all my doubts, and brought them with me.*

Mastr. It is well done. Propound then your questions in order: and I am ready to answer them.

Schol. *First, I pray you, what doth the word Stenographie signifie?*

Mastr. *Stenography* signifieth a compendious writing, or writing within a narrow roome or compasse, by which name I call this Art, because all the precepts thereof are referred hereunto. For by the rules of this Art, that may be written in one quarter of a sheet of Paper, which being written at large, would take vp a whole sheet: As you may plainly see by the *Psalme* booke printed in *Stenographical* characters, which you shal find to answer the proportion I speake of, if you compare any verse of any of the *Psalmes*, as it is there written with your owne writing of it at large. Now this manner of writing taking vp so narrow a roome, must needs be very profitable: First, for writing marginall notes, and interlineations, where they are needfull. Secondly, for noting Sermons,



*the Art of Stenographie.* Chap. I.

mons, Reports, Orations, or any Speech. Thirdly, for speedy writing out of any thing, whereof wee desire to haue a Copy. Fourthly, for the penning of any set speech which is to be deliuered in publicke. I might adde also a fitt commoditie which it hath, no lesse then the greatest of the rest: namely, that it is exceeding profitable for the committing of a long speech quickly to memory, if certaine rules be obserued withall, in the writing of it, which because I hold not so fit to be published, I will here passe ouer.

*Schol.* *That which you are unwilling to publish, being a matter also out of mine element, I am not desirous to know. And therefore I will (if you please) goe forward with my questions.*

*Mastr.* With a very good will, Sir; I pray you doe.

*Schol.* *May we be able to take any mans speech verbatim by this Art?*

*Mastr.* No. If the speaker be of a treatable and sober deliuey, we may write after him *verbatim*: if hee be slow of speech, we may write faster then hee can speake: but if he be of a swift volubility of tongue, then we cannot doe it; but must omit all needlesse and superfluous phrases, and content our selues to take the substance of his speech, writing opely those words, which are most essentiall to euery sentence, (such as for the most part are yerbes, and substantiues) leauing space also sometimes, for the latter part of sentences which we are constrained to omit, through our hastening to write that which next wee heare. Which parts of sentences, so left vnwritten, must be supplied immediately after the Sermon or Speech.

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Speech is ended, whiles all the passages thereof are still in mind.

Schol. You breake the true rules of spelling, and by this often take in all the sentences of the first chapter.

Maſt. The writing of our common English is faultie.

### *Chap. 2. Concerning Characters.*

#### *Scholler.*

**I**N the fourth Section of the second Chapter, I find that you affirme, that G hath sometimes the sound of I the Consonant: But shew not what sound I hath when it is a Vowel, and what sound when it is a Consonant, I pray you therefore shew me the difference.

Maſt. I omitted the shewing of that, because I thought that no man would learne the Art of short-writing, which was not able to distinguish betweene vowels and consonants. But to your question. I and V onely of all the letters are both vowels and consonants. I when it is a vowel, hath alwayes the same sound which it hath in these words, [In, Writ, Die.] when it is a consonant, it hath the same sound, which it hath in these words [Iare, Iew, adiourne.] Likewise also V when it is a vowel, hath alwayes the same sound, which it hath in these words [Vate, Iunne, sue,] when it is a consonant, it hath the same sound, which it hath in these words, [vaile, the losing.] So that the letters i and v, haue manifestly each of them two distinct sounds, and ought therefore each of them to be expressed by two distinct Characters. And hence it

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is, that the most curious Printers of later times, obserue this difference, expressing i the vowell by this Character (i), I the consonant, by this (j), v the vowell by this (u); and v the consonant by this (v).

Schol. Againe in the same chapter, after the Alphabet of Characters, you haue for the better remembrance of the Alphabet (as you say) contracted all the Characters into sixe figures there set downe. But in mine opinion, these figures would haue giuen a better helpe to the memory, if the letters contained in them, had followed one another alphabetically. As for example: if the foure Characters included in the first figure, (which you vse for the letters T b l m) were used for the foure first letters, A b c d. Also that the foure Characters included in the second figure (which you vse for i and u the vowels, and x and y) were used for the foure next letters, e, f, g, h. And so forth in the rest following still the order of the alphabet. For (as I take it) it is as easie for a man when he first learneth that Art, to expresse any of the letters of the Alphabet, by any other of the Characters, as by that, which in your booke is appropriated thereunto.

Maist. Therein you are much deceiued. For first reason telleth vs, that euery letter ought to haue so much the shorter Character, by how much the more common it is in vse. But if we should take them in order as they fall, according to the letters of the Alphabet, in such manner, as you would haue them ranged; it cannot be auoyded, but that some of the shortest Characters will be allotted to some of the least vsuall letters, and some of the longest Characters to some of the most vsuall letters, which were (you know) very vnfit. Againe, we must haue a speciall  
care,

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care, as neere as we can, that those letters, which may have a consonant next after them, in the beginning of a word, may haue such a Character attributed vnto them, as whose desinent part, may without stirring the pen from the paper, be fit to receiue the Affix of any consonant in the sixt place, according to the rule of the next Chapter. The reason whereof you shall well vnderstand, when you are acquainted with the vse of Affixes. And for this cause I haue assigned vnto all the letters, which may haue a consonant next after them in the beginning of a word (sauiug the letter G) such a Character as doth end after this manner. As you may see by the Characters of Vowels, and the Characters of these eight consonants, *b, c, d, f, p, s, t, w, ft,* which are all the letters of this kinde, beside G. Furthermore assure your selfe, that for some reasons, which the practise of this Art would let you see, necessity requireth euery letter of the alphabet, to bee expressed by the same Character, which is assigned vnto it in the booke, rather then by any other: if wee desire so to write, as we may make greatest speed. And as for the better remembrance of the Characters, which you alledge to be the reason, why you would make such an alteration of the alphabet, it shall not need. For if you thinke not those fixe figures sufficient to remember the literall Characters therein contained, let this consideration serue to imprint them more deeply in your mind, that euery of those Characters is a part of the letter, for which it is vsed, as you may plainly perceiue, by the Table thereafter following.

Where

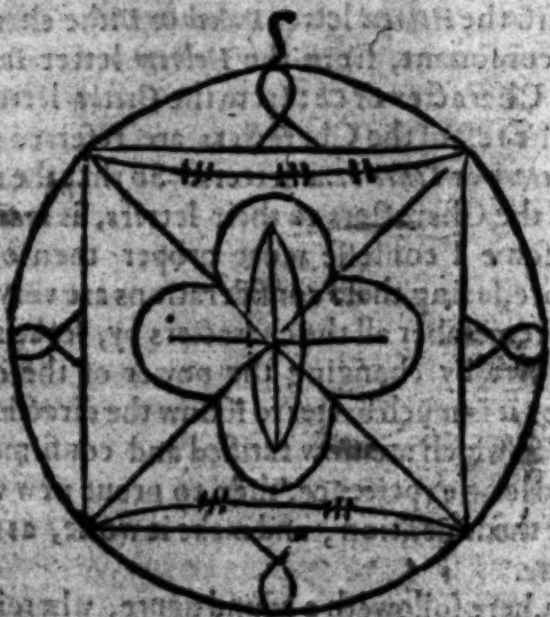


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Where you may obserue, that the Character of D is deriued frō the *Hebrew* letter Daleth or D: the character of j the consonant, from the *Hebrew* letter Iod or j, And the Character of Ch: from the *Greeke* letter Chi: or Ch: The rest of the Characters are referred to *Roman, Secretary* or *Courti-hand* letters. So that the relation of all the Characters to their letters, is manifest, though some I confesse more proper then others. Wherefore, seeing these considerations are very sufficient, to remember all the characters by, seeke not to alter the Art, by changing the power of the characters. For it is much better to follow the directions of this booke, which are now ratified and confirmed by good and long experience, then to proue new wayes to better the inuention, and make it worse, as many haue done.

Lastly, here followeth a round figure, wherein the former Alphabet of Characters is fully contained; which I adde not so much for any necessary vse, which it hath in this Art, as for that the knowledge thereof seemed not superfluous, at least in the iudgement of some, that blamed the leauing of it out in the last Edition.

Schol.



Schol. I rest fully satisfied with this your answer: and will therefore now proceed to the next Chapter.

Chap. 3. Concerning Affixes.

Sholler.

**W**Hat meane you by straight paralell lines thwart, which you mention in the third Chapter.

Maſt. Straight paralell lines thwart, are those which are drawn one vnder another, from the left hand to the right lying thwart in respect of the writer, & maintaining such equal distance one from another

ther, as if they were drawn forth in length infinitely, they would neuer cut or crosse one another. And such lines in all kinds of writing, are, though not expressed, yet vnderstood. For alwayes when we write *Roman* or *Secretary*, or any other visuall hand, we write (as it were) betweene two lines, and the chiefe grace of all writing standeth in the equall and even proportion, which the letters haue one with another, betweene those imaginary lines. So likewise in this Art all the great Characters of the Alphabet are bounded by the full distance betweene the lines, sauing the Characters of *o* *w* and *ß*, which are extended a little about the vpper line: and the Character of the letter *R*, which being flat or iacent, cannot touch both the lines as the rest doe, though it be longer then is the distance betweene the lines.

Schol. But why doe you not make choyce of some other character for *R*, that might take vp the full distance betweene the lines, and so be the more correspondent to the rest?

Ma<sup>st</sup>. Because *R* being one of the most visuall consonants in the *English* tongue, had need to haue one of the shortest Characters assigned vnto it; and the flat Character assigned to *R* is shorter then any other that can be inuented for it. Neither is the affixing of *R* so irregular as you thinke. For the places of the Affix about the great Character, follow one another according to the order of the vowels, as they doe in other Characters, in such sort as the sixt place is at the lowest part of the great Character, towards the right hand; and so farre forth it holdeth correspondence with the rest.

Schol.

Schol. But what mean you by the word Conſignific, when you ſay that the ſmall Character of I the conſonant being affixed to the great Character of B in the firſt place, conſignifieth A before it, &c?

Maſt. My meaning is, that an Affix beſides the Conſonant, which of it ſelfe it ſignifieth, doth withall ſignifie that vowell to goe before it, in the place whereof it is affixed. So the ſmall Character of i the conſonant, when it is affixed in the place of the vowell a, doeth not onely ſignifie a, which is the proper ſignification of it ſelfe after a vowell; but withall it ſignifieth the vowell a to goe before it. So that the ſmall character of i the conſonant, being affixed in the place of a, ſignifieth a*i*: in the place of e, e*i*: in the place of u, u*i*: in the place of o, o*i*: and in the place of u, u*i*. As you may ſee by the examples there delivered.

Schol. But why doe you ſay that dg is the proper ſignification of j the conſonant after a vowell?

Maſt. Becauſe although j the conſonant before a vowell, and dg after a vowell, are both of the ſame ſound, (as you may perceiue in this word Judge) yet wee neuer write dg in the beginning of a ſyllable, nor j the conſonant in the end of a ſyllable.

Schol. But why doe you ſay that dg is the proper ſignification of j the conſonant after a vowell?

Maſt. Becauſe although j the conſonant before a vowell, and dg after a vowell, are both of the ſame ſound, (as you may perceiue in this word Judge) yet wee neuer write dg in the beginning of a ſyllable, nor j the conſonant in the end of a ſyllable.

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Schol. But why doe you ſay that dg is the proper ſignification of j the conſonant after a vowell?

Maſt. Becauſe although j the conſonant before a vowell, and dg after a vowell, are both of the ſame ſound, (as you may perceiue in this word Judge) yet wee neuer write dg in the beginning of a ſyllable, nor j the conſonant in the end of a ſyllable.



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Chap. 4. Concerning the writing of words of one syllable,  
ending in a consonant.

Scholler.

**I**N the fourth Chapter I find no doubt at all: only I would  
desire you, to give me some examples of other words of one syl-  
lable, ending in a consonant, that I may try how I may writ  
them.

Maſt. A reasonable request. Behold therefore, here  
follow in order divers examples of the severall kinds  
of such words: which I would have you to Character,  
before you proceed to the next Chapter. For the ex-  
amples of every Chapter following others, have in  
them such a continuall practice of the rules of the  
chapters before going, that you must be perfect in the  
former chapters, before you can vnderstand those  
which follow. And therefore you must of necessity  
character the examples of all the rules, in order as  
they lie.

I. Examples of words of one syllable beginning  
with a vowel, and having but one single consonant,  
are these.

[1]	La.	Emme.	Aſſe.
	Am.	Ebbe.	At.
	Egge.	Ox.	Ake.
	Erre.	Edge.	Ill.

II. Examples of words of one syllable, beginning  
with a vowel, having more consonants then one  
in it.

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[2]	<i>Apt.</i>	<i>Earle.</i>	<i>Vrge.</i>
	<i>East.</i>	<i>Ebb'st.</i>	<i>Almes.</i>
	<i>Erres.</i>	<i>Imp.</i>	<i>Apes.</i>
	<i>Earne.</i>	<i>Orbe.</i>	<i>Armd'st.</i>

III. Examples of words of one syllable, beginning and ending with a single consonant.

[3]	<i>Sinne.</i>	<i>Rich.</i>	<i>Deafe.</i>
	<i>Rippe.</i>	<i>Gage.</i>	<i>Ribbe.</i>
	<i>Newes.</i>	<i>Sure.</i>	<i>Kidde.</i>
	<i>Match.</i>	<i>Bought.</i>	<i>Step.</i>

III. Examples of words of one syllable, beginning or ending, or both beginning and ending, with two or three consonants.

	1	2	3
[4]	<i>Strife.</i>	<i>Pumpe.</i>	<i>Spilt.</i>
	<i>Freeze.</i>	<i>Wasp.</i>	<i>Theeves.</i>
	<i>Spanne.</i>	<i>Search.</i>	<i>Blankes.</i>
	<i>Slip.</i>	<i>Lustre.</i>	<i>Thrustes.</i>

Schol. What is the reason, why in these last Examples, you haue set ouer the seuerall columnes of the Examples, these three figures, 1, 2, 3?

Maß. Because the examples of seuerall columnes differ from the rest after this manner.

1 The examples of the first column, haue 1, or 3. consonants in the beginning onely.

2 The examples of the second column, haue 2, or 3. consonants in the end onely.

3 The

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*mo 3* The examples of the third columnne, haue 2, or 3 consonants both of the beginning and ending, as you may obserue by the exemplary words.

*Chap. 5. Concerning the peculiar manner of affixing some Characters.*

*mo 3* Scholler.

**I**N the first Chapter you write Gr. in the beginning of a word, in such manner as you understand a part of the r, in the body of the great Character of G. which in my conceit needeth not, seeing you may write Gr. by drawing the r. to the full length, according to the rule?

*mo 3* *Maſt.* But if it were so written, it might be taken for the word *Rosse*. And therefore it must necessarily be written as it is there in the booke.

*mo 3* *Schol.* Ten but it is unfit, to haue any part of a small Character, consisting meereely of one straight line, (as the small character of r doth) to be understood in the body of the great character, whereunto it is affixed?

*Maſt.* True, if there were any more words then those which begin with Gr. that were so written: but there is not one word more so written, as you may see in the Table of Affixes, if you marke the affixing of the straight lined small characters, (to wit, the characters of n, p, r, s.)

*Schol.* Nay, if there be no more thus affixed, I am answered. But what necessitie is there of writing those ten syllables, which belong to the third rule, in that manner you there prescribe, considering they may be all written regularly?

*Maſt.* There is a necessity of writing them after the manner

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manner there prescribed, that they may differ from these words and letters following, with which otherwise they might be confounded.

Dr. G. Ras. 7. or Seven.

Gor. D. Ros.

Dar. C. Rat.

*Schol.* But there were in some of the former Editions, other Anomalies of Affixes besides these three, directing in words that might be written two wayes, which was the better to make their Character more conspicuous: why have you omitted them in this Edition?

*Maß.* Because they may all be written regularly; without being taken for other words and syllables: though I confesse they will be more legible, and the characters more comely, that are written according to these Anomalies, then after the generall rule.

*Schol.* I would gladly see examples of those severall Anomalies which are omitted.

*Maß.* Heere they follow.

I. Examples of words wherein the small characters of *m, b, l, and t*, are drinen through the middle of the great Character, whereunto they are affixed.

Ramme.

Wet.

Creete.

Robbe.

Wooll.

Set.

Dall.

Sull.

Call.

Trull.

Ket.

Iet.

Get.

II. Examples of words, wherein the small character



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of, is a little dinerted, from the proper place, that it may be the more eminent.

Byffe.	Res.	Blisse.
Rs.	Hisse.	Yel.
Miss.	Qui.	Vice.
Tu.	Kisse.	Chi.

III. Examples of other small characters, whose manner of affixing, maketh the whole character of the word more comely.

Ruge.	Gage.	Chicke.
Sine.	Chaffe.	Podd.
Claue.	Brickle.	Todge.

Schol. Now I pray you set me downe examples of the two first rules, for my practice: for I perceiue, you haue set downe all the words belonging to the third rule.

Maſt. Examples of the first rule, are these.

[5]	Watch.	Decke.	Fickle.
	Witch.	Rife.	Ziph.
	Red.	Waue.	Branch.
	Guide.	Spheare.	Scoff.

Examples of the second rule:

[6]	Fesse.	Snuff.	Cheape.
	Iohn.	Regg.	Chinna.
	Goffe.	Rake.	Chop.
	Bucke.	Fled.	Fuse.
	B 3		Schol.

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Schol. Why have you omitted the Table of Affixes in this last Edition, which you had in the former?

Maſt. Becauſe I thought it needleſſe, ſince the three rules of Affixes, without the Table, are very ſufficient to give direction how any word is to be affixed.

Schol. Yet for the ſatisfying of my mind, I would deſire to ſee it, and to be ſhew'd the uſe of it?

Maſt. This is it.

[ \* Reſerre to this place the Table of Affixes. ]

Now the uſe of the Table is this: If doubt be made, how any ſingle ſmall character is to be affixed to a great, in any of the ſixe places thereof, ſeeke the great Character beginning the word, among the capitall letters in the right ſide of the Table; and the letter of the ſmall character to be affixed in the vppermoſt part of the Table. In the Area, or common meeting of them both, is found a figure, which being analysed or layd forth into its ſeueral parts, doth moſt plainly ſhew how that ſmall character is to be affixed to the great, in all the ſixe places thereof. As for example: This figure containing the affixing of R with r, is thus laid forth into its ſixe parts:

[7] Rare.  
Reare.  
Rix.  
Rore.  
Rure.  
Rr.

And after this manner may any other of the figures in the Table bee analysed, or reſolued into the ſix parts whereof it conſiſteth.

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## Chap. 6. Concerning Disjuncts.

Scholler.

**H**ow are the titles to be placed about the great Characters of N, P, S, F, and G?

*Maſt.* The rule it ſelfe answereth this doubt, and ſheweth that they muſt be placed thus :

[8]	<i>Na.</i>	<i>Pa.</i>	<i>Sa.</i>
	<i>Ne.</i>	<i>Pe.</i>	<i>Se.</i>
	<i>Ni.</i>	<i>Pi.</i>	<i>Si.</i>
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Po.</i>	<i>So.</i>
	<i>Nu.</i>	<i>Pu.</i>	<i>Su.</i>

The titles ſtand about the great characters of F. and G. in like manner as they doe about the great character of S. And thus you ſee, that euen in theſe the rule is ſtill kept, of placing two titles about the great character, and three on the left ſide.

*Schol.* That which you call the left ſide of the character, ſhould in my iudgement be rather called the right ſide thereof; becauſe it is in reſpect of vs, vpon our right hand.

*Maſt.* Euen that reaſon, that it is vpon our right hand proueth it to be the left ſide of the Character. For Heraldſ count that the dexter part of a Scutcheon which is vpon our left hand, and that the ſiniſter part, which is vpon our right hand.

*Schol.* You ſay in that Chapter, that the diſjunct of a conſonant in the ſecond place, doth conſignifie e, or i, indefinitely; and in the third place o, or u, indefinitely. What mean you by the word (indefinitely?)

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*Maſt.* I meane that the diſunct of a conſonant, ſtanding in the ſecond place, doth conſignifie either the vowelle, or *i*, to goe before it, but defineth not which of them it is. So when they ſtand in the third place, they conſignifie *e*, or *u*, to goe before them; but doe not definitiueſly declare which of theſe two it is.

*Schol.* But will not this trouble a man when he cometh to reade what he hath written, when he knoweth not in the ſecond place, whether the vowell be *e*, or *i*, nor in the third place, whether it be *o*, or *u*?

*Maſt.* Not a whit. For in words of two ſyllables, the firſt vowell is euer moſt certainly knowne, and hath the accent alſo belonging vnto it: by reaſon whereof the vowell of the ſecond ſyllable is not ſo cleerely ſounded as the firſt: and may therefore in the ſecond place be indefinitely ſignified by *e*, or *i*, which are vowels of neere ſound. And in the third place, by *o*, or *u*, which two are likewiſe vowels of neer ſound. Neither would there any great inconuenience follow, if all ſecond ſyllables ending in a conſonant, had their vowels indefinitely ſignified in the ſecond place, what vowels ſoeuer they were. For ſeeing ſkilfull *Hebricians* find it no trouble at all to reade *Hebrew* without prickes, for the diſtinction of the vowels of euery ſyllable: it muſt needs be very eaſie to know what is the ſecond vowell in an *Engliſh* word, if all the letters elle of the word be directly in ſight; and the ſecond vowell it ſelfe alſo indefinitely ſignified, in due place.

*Schol.* But why might you not make the places of your diſuncts (both titles and characters) round about the great Character,



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vowel, unto which they are referred, as you have done by your Affixes? and then one rule might haue serued both for affixes and disjuncts: and the vowels of the disjuncts should be as perfectly distinguished as the vowels of the Affixes are?

*Maſt.* Because if I should thus dispose the places of disjuncts, as you would haue them, this inconuenience would follow: that when the writer commeth to reade what he hath written, hee shall doubt many times to what great Character a disjunct doth belong, whether that which goeth before, or commeth after: which cannot chuse but cause great confusion in the reading of that we haue written. But as I haue disposed the places of disjuncts, it can neuer be doubted to what great character any disjunct belongeth: because they are euer referred to the great character, at oue or after which they are placed. The same inconuenience would also follow, if I should make disjunct places both about and beneath the great character; for which cause I haue auoided it.

### *Chap. 7. Of words of one syllable ending in a vowel.*

#### *Scholler.*

**N**Ext, I would desire you to set me downe Examples of the severall kinds of words of one syllable ending in a vowel.

*Maſt.* I. Examples of the first sort, which consist of mere Diphthongues, there are no more then those six which are given in the booke of Stenographie.

II. Examples of words consisting of one single consonant, and one single vowel.

*Due.*

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[9]	<i>Due.</i>	<i>Fie.</i>	<i>Rae.</i>
	<i>Rue.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Nigh.</i>
	<i>Hugh.</i>	<i>Sue.</i>	

III. Words consisting of one consonant, and a Diphthongue.

[10]	<i>Way.</i>	<i>We.</i>	<i>Rav.</i>
	<i>Few.</i>	<i>May.</i>	<i>Sew.</i>
	<i>law.</i>	<i>Jew.</i>	

III. Words beginning with two or three consonants, and ending in a vowel or diphthongue.

[11]	<i>Fie.</i>	<i>Frie.</i>	<i>True.</i>
	<i>Spie.</i>	<i>Flee.</i>	<i>Blew.</i>
	<i>Pray.</i>	<i>Throw.</i>	

### Chap. 8. Of the production of words of one syllable.

Scholler.

**V**hat need you give examples of the diphthongue *aa*, (as you doe in these two words of the eighth Chapter, *Laa*, and *Claa*) whereas we haue no such diphthongue?

**Maſt.** Almost all English words ending in *aw*, as (*Law, claw, daw, flaw, haw, iaw, &c.*) or written with the diphthongue *au*, or *aw*, as (*fraude, laude, Maude, Saul, caule, Paul, sawne, drawne, &c.*) or that end in *All* (as *Ball, call, fall, gall, ball, tall, wall, &c.*) are pronounced as if they were written with *aa*. For the sound of a double *a*, is as perfectly rendred in them, as the sound of double

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blee, in these words (*Me, Meede*) or the sound of double e, in these words (*Moo, Moode*), as you shall plainly perceiue if you marke it well. And who seeth not that *Baal*, the name of the Idoll of the *Sidonians*, is not onely pronounced, but also written with double a? Therefore because I would haue this Art to giue full and perfect distinction to all vowels or diphthongues whatsoever, I intreat pardon, that for demonstration sake I haue thus written these words, whose sound otherwise could not be perfectly distinguished by letters: as you may see by the different sound of the five syllables following.

*Ball*, which is written with (a) short, and is pronounced like the first syllable of the words, *Bal-lad*, *Bal-lance*.

*Bale*, which is written with (a) long, and is pronounced as in these words, *A bale of dice*.

*Baall*, which for example sake I haue written with the diphthongue (aa,) and is sounded as in these words, *A tennis ball*.

*Bawll*, which is written with the diphthongue (aw,) wherein the w is as fully sounded as the a; and it is pronounced, as in these words, *To bawle like a dog*.

*Baile*, whose diphthongue (ai) is in vse; and sounded as in these words, *Faile, quaille, haile, &c.*

And as these five syllables are manifestly distinguished in sound one from another, so doe I also distinguish them in writing, as :

[12]	<i>Ball.</i>	<i>Bale.</i>	<i>Baall.</i>
	<i>Bawle.</i>	<i>Baile.</i>	

Schol.

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Schol. Proceed now Sir (if you thinke good) to examples of the Rules of Production, contained in the eighth Chapter.

Maſt. I. Examples of words ending in diphthongues (both whose vowels are fully sounded) are these

(1)	(2)	(3)
[13] <i>Maa, or Maw,</i>	<i>Way,</i>	<i>Bow.</i>
<i>Tree,</i>	<i>Ioy,</i>	<i>Vow.</i>
<i>Blooe,</i>	<i>Say,</i>	<i>Brow</i>
<i>Laa, or Law.</i>	<i>Gay.</i>	<i>Plow.</i>

II. Examples of words of one syllable, ending in consonants, hauing in them a long vowel, or a diphthongue, one of whose vowels is vnderstood.

[14] <i>Ale.</i>	<i>Knight.</i>	<i>Snake.</i>
<i>Hague.</i>	<i>Crowne.</i>	<i>Rheume,</i>
<i>Roule.</i>	<i>Foale.</i>	

III. Words hauing in them a diphthongue, both whose vowels are equally sounded.

(1)	(2)	(3)
[15] <i>Loade, or Lande,</i>	<i>Faine.</i>	<i>Fawne.</i>
<i>Feele,</i>	<i>Ayle.</i>	<i>Awle.</i>
<i>Roule.</i>	<i>Mayde,</i>	<i>Mauke.</i>
<i>Goode,</i>	<i>Spaine,</i>	<i>Spawne.</i>



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## Chap. 9. Of words of two syllables.

Scholler.

**P**roceed Sir now I pray you, to examples of words of two syllables.

*Maſt.* Examples of words of two ſyllables omitting the latter vowel, are theſe :

[16]	<i>Amber.</i>	<i>Prayers.</i>	<i>Charter.</i>
	<i>Peter.</i>	<i>Trifle.</i>	<i>Cluster.</i>
	<i>Succour.</i>	<i>Sober.</i>	<i>Sheriffe.</i>
	<i>Lobſter.</i>	<i>Supper.</i>	<i>Twinckle.</i>

Words of two ſyllables both whoſe vowels are ſounded, have thoſe vowels either ſeuered or comming together.

Of words of two ſyllables wherein the vowels are ſeuered, there are four ſorts.

I. Beginning and ending with a vowel.

[17]	<i>Abbey.</i>	<i>Eſpie.</i>	<i>Obrue.</i>
	<i>Aſſay.</i>	<i>Iuie.</i>	<i>Eaſie.</i>
	<i>Argue.</i>	<i>Earlie.</i>	<i>Obeys.</i>
	<i>Etna.</i>	<i>Eſan.</i>	<i>Allow.</i>

II. Words beginning with one vowel, and ending in a conſonant.

[18]	<i>Autumne.</i>	<i>Abet.</i>	<i>Vpright.</i>
	<i>Ermine.</i>	<i>Abbot.</i>	<i>Oliſſ.</i>
	<i>Image.</i>	<i>Aſpire.</i>	<i>Egypt.</i>
	<i>Vproare.</i>	<i>Abrupt.</i>	<i>Eſpouſe.</i>

III. Words

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III. Words beginning with a consonant, and ending in one vowell or diphthongue.

[19]	Fallow.	Worrie.	Tissue.
	Vallie.	Nauie.	Motto.
	Narrow.	Sillie.	Midday.
	Thirstie.	Clergie.	Nephew.

III. Words beginning and ending with consonants.

[20]	Record.	Pulpit.	Recluse.
	Quarrell.	Phoenix.	Dauid.
	Iasser.	Ruler.	Pipkin.
	Boastest.	Franchise.	Submit.

Examples of words, wherein both vowels come together.

	(1) In the beginning.	(2) In the middle.	(3) In the end.
[21]	Ea.	Brian.	Noah.
	Id.	Cruell.	Duo.
	Eam.	Rahab.	Sua.
	Em.	Fewell.	Sui.

Chap. 10. Concerning words of three syllables.

Scholler.

**G**o forward now, I beseech you, to set me downe examples of the severall kindes of words of three syllables.

Mast.

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*Maſt.* With a good will. Here they follow in order.  
Words of three ſyllables, wherein one or two ſyllables are left out.

[22]	<i>Marriage.</i>	<i>Sodered.</i>	<i>Gloceſter.</i>
	<i>Abraham.</i>	<i>Maſſacre.</i>	<i>Arbiter.</i>
	<i>Redeemer.</i>	<i>Cbicheſter.</i>	<i>Brazier.</i>
	<i>Poëtrie.</i>	<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Syllable.</i>

Words of three ſyllables, whoſe vowels are of two ſorts.

I. Such as end in a vowel: as theſe,

[23]	<i>Geneua.</i>	<i>Porticu.</i>	<i>Nimueb.</i>
	<i>Felicbe.</i>	<i>Facultie.</i>	<i>Tyranmie.</i>
	<i>Ieremie.</i>	<i>Fellonie</i>	<i>Putriſe.</i>
	<i>Armado.</i>	<i>Deborab.</i>	<i>Gluttonie.</i>

*Schol.* How are words of three ſyllables, ending in *rie*, to be written?

*Maſt.* There is a proper Character for the termination *rie*, allotted vnto it, *Chap. 13.* Notwithſtanding it may be expreſſed at large, by placing a tittle over the midd'ſt of the ſmall character of *r*, according as it is placed over the great. *Chap. 6.*

II. Such as end in a conſonant: as theſe,

[24]	<i>Sacriledge.</i>	<i>Enemies.</i>	<i>Abrogate.</i>
	<i>Recorded.</i>	<i>Succeeded.</i>	<i>Neighbourhood.</i>
	<i>Riveret.</i>	<i>Stratagem.</i>	<i>Chryſoſtome.</i>
	<i>Almanac.</i>	<i>Eternall.</i>	<i>Approached.</i>

Words of three ſyllables, two or all of whoſe vowels come together.

*Eolus.*

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[25]	<i>Aeolus.</i>	<i>Bdelium.</i>	<i>Eliab.</i>
	<i>Ioan.</i>	<i>Barriers.</i>	<i>Elibu.</i>
	<i>Maria.</i>	<i>Deniall.</i>	<i>Lydia.</i>
	<i>Danae.</i>	<i>Reyotous.</i>	<i>Cassian.</i>

## Chap. 11. Concerning words of more then three syllables.

Scholler.

**I**T remaineth yet, that you give examples of the severall kinds of words of more then three syllables.

Mast. Here they follow.

I. Examples of words of more then three syllables fully written:

[26]	<i>Celebrated.</i>	<i>Abimelech.</i>	<i>Aggregated.</i>
	<i>Melicioone.</i>	<i>Perspicuous.</i>	<i>Immanuel.</i>
	<i>Trinidado.</i>	<i>Anatome.</i>	<i>Arabia.</i>
	<i>Apostata.</i>	<i>Terrestriall.</i>	<i>Appropriated.</i>

II. Examples of words of more then three syllables wherein one or two of the syllables are left out.

[27]	<i>Egregious.</i>	<i>Hominified.</i>	<i>Receptacle.</i>
	<i>Arbitrator.</i>	<i>Equinoctiall.</i>	<i>Opinionate.</i>
	<i>Ridiculous.</i>	<i>Violator.</i>	

## Chap. 12. Concerning Combinations.

Scholler.

**I**N your Combinations, in my iudgement, two things are to bee disliked.

Mast.



*Maſt.* Which be they?

*Schol.* The firſt is, that you uſe the Characters of vowels, for combinations of conſonants: (as, the ſmall Character of a, for ns; the ſmall character of e, for nt; of i, the vowel, for sk; of u, the vowel, for ll; and the ſmall character of o, in the next Chapter for ſion.) And will not this (think you) cauſe a confuſion?

*Maſter.* How can it? Conſidering that the vowels are neuer expreſſed by their proper character, ſauely in the beginning of a word: and therefore their characters may without error, be uſed for other letters in any place elſe. But what is the ſecond thing you diſlike?

*Schol.* The ſecond thing is, that the Combinations haue no correſpondence with the letters, which they ſtand for.

*Maſt.* Although there were no correſpondence at all betweene combinations and the letters they ſtand for; yet being ſo few of them, it will no more trouble vs to praſtiſe them, then it troubleth a perfect *Grecian* to uſe the Greeke combinations, which are more in number then theſe, and ſome of them alſo holding no proportion with the letters they ſignifie. But indeed there is not ſuch a diſproportion betweene them as you ſuppoſe. For the Characters of theſe fifteen combinations [bd, bl, ft, dl, gl, lf, tv, ld, mbl, nch, nct, ndl, ngl, il, lb,] haue manifeſt prints of the letters for which they ſtand, perceivable in them. The characters of theſe nine, [t, gh, yn, mpl, mt, ns, nt, ſl, lb,] haue the prints of one of their letters to be ſeene in them. The Character of sk, is the Character of kt, or x, inverted. The character of pl, is answerable both in ſound and figure

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to the character of *bl*. Also there is a relation between the characters of *nd*, and *ng*, which maketh them both the better remembred. The like is between the characters of *gd*, and *ngd*. And thus you see every combination affordeth some consideration, in one respect or other, whereby it is kept in memory.

Schol. Now I would desire some exemplary words to be given me of all the combinations.

Maſt. Here they follow in order.

### EXAMPLES OF COMBINATIONS.

[28] (1) <i>bd.</i>	(6) <i>gd.</i>	(11) <i>h.</i>
<i>Blab'd.</i>	<i>Bogg'd.</i>	<i>Wolfe.</i>
<i>Obdurate.</i>	<i>Magdalene.</i>	<i>Halfe.</i>
<i>Rob'd.</i>	<i>Lugg'd.</i>	<i>Pilfer.</i>
<i>Subdue.</i>	<i>Hugg'd.</i>	<i>Philadelphia.</i>
(2) <i>bl.</i>	(7) <i>gb.</i>	(12) <i>lv.</i>
<i>Bible.</i>	<i>Ab.</i>	<i>Delve.</i>
<i>Tables.</i>	<i>Tough.</i>	<i>Gulver.</i>
<i>Trouble.</i>	<i>Trough.</i>	<i>Pulverize.</i>
<i>Irrevocable.</i>	<i>Traberon.</i>	<i>Absoled.</i>

(3) *a.*

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## Examples of Combinations.

(3) (f. c.)

Fast.

Active.

Duck.

Character.

(8) (g. s.)

Gaggle.

Higgler.

Juggler.

Straggler.

(13) (m. h.)

Ambler.

Trembler.

Emblem.

Nimble.

(4) (d. b.)

Middle.

Hurdle.

Beadle.

Cradle.

(9) (g. n.)

Resigne.

Signal.

Recognize.

Dignify.

(14) (m. p.)

Dimple.

Employ.

Implicit.

Rumple.

(5) (f. c.)

Gift.

Thrifty.

Taffate.

Lofty.

(10) (l. d.)

Build.

Children.

Ribaudrie.

Elders.

(15) (m. h.)

Tempt.

Symptom.

Sumpter.

Pump.

(16) (o. d.)

Wand.

India.

London.

Ribband.

(21) (g. h.)

Bank.

Munk.

Salamander.

Drunk.

(26) (o. h.)

Ass.

Wish.

Levise.

Muske.

(17) (o. d.)

C

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## Examples of Combinations.

(17) <i>ndl.</i> Dandle. Spindles. Rundlet. Bandoleeres.	(22) <i>nkt.</i> Rankt. Abington. Clinkt. Subjunctive.	(27) <i>sk.</i> Caskt. Rascall. Brisk. Basket.
(18) <i>ng.</i> Bring. Tongher. Flickering. Langing.	(23) <i>nt.</i> Launce. Rabbines. Granes. Answer.	(28) <i>sl.</i> Vessell. Bracelet. Whistles. Hoastler.
(19) <i>ngl.</i> Angle. England. Surcingle. Bungler.	(24) <i>nt.</i> Saint. Parentage. Remnant. Annointed.	(29) <i>th.</i> Pigbtle. Bottles. Subtile. Prattle.
(20) <i>ndg.</i> Plunge. Dungeon. Popinjay. Gindgail.	(25) <i>pl.</i> Grapple. Split. Replie. Complex.	(30) <i>th.</i> Wrath. Elizabeth. Blind'th. Bring'th.

Heere



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Heere also follow examples of words beginning with *Sh*, *Th*, or *Wh*.

	(1) <i>Sh.</i>	(2) <i>Th.</i>	(3) <i>Wh.</i>
[29]	<i>Shoft.</i>	<i>Thankes.</i>	<i>Whelme.</i>
	<i>Shackle.</i>	<i>Thresh.</i>	<i>While.</i>
	<i>Shipwrack.</i>	<i>Throng.</i>	<i>Wherrie.</i>
	<i>Sheath.</i>	<i>Thwart.</i>	<i>Whisper.</i>

Heere also follow combinations affixed according to rules of the fifth chapter. That is to say: Examples of

### The first Rule.

### The second Rule.

[30]	<i>Stamp.</i>	<i>Digg'd.</i>	<i>Roagu'd</i>	<i>Beast.</i>
	<i>Anchor.</i>	<i>Rigg'd.</i>	<i>Raunge.</i>	
	<i>Congie.</i>	<i>Lancaster.</i>	<i>Ranke.</i>	
	<i>Stackt.</i>	<i>Winke.</i>	<i>Nunc.</i>	

III. Examples of combinations affixed in the most conspicuous and eminent manner.

<i>Since.</i>	<i>Kent.</i>	<i>Lantorne.</i>
<i>Gaunt.</i>	<i>Trouble.</i>	<i>Chinft.</i>
<i>Dint.</i>	<i>Replie.</i>	<i>Linton.</i>
<i>Grant.</i>	<i>Fist.</i>	<i>Rector.</i>
<i>Prob.</i>	<i>Spinnet.</i>	

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Chap. 13. Concerning Terminations.

Scholler.

**VV**hat agreement haue the characters of those foure Terminations, Chap. 13. with the Terminations themselves, which they stand for, whereby we may the better remember them?

*Mastr.* *Sion* is expressed by the small character of *s*, which is one of the vowels contained therein, and thereby the more easily kept in minde. *Casion* is expressed by a very small Secretary, *a*; which being the first of the three vowels therein contained, holdeth it the more firmly in memorie. *Rie* is exprest by a very small Roman *r*, which is the first letter of the Termination, and thereby the better remembred. Onely *tie* hath no correspondence with the Termination it signifieth; but the frequencie of the vse thereof, will not suffer it once knowne, euer to be forgotten.

*Schol.* What need you haue any character for the termination, *rie*, considering that it may be expressed by the Rule as sooner?

*Mastr.* I vse that character for the Termination of *rie*, because it is more fashionable thus written, then at large, and therefore the sooner perceiued in the reading. But if any dislike the vse of it, he may write the Termination at large.

*Schol.* How doe you make the Termination of *tie*, to differ from the character of *p*, when it is a disjunct?

*Mastr.* When the disjunct of *p*, is to be vsed, (which falleth out very seldome) it must be made twice as long

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in the Termination of *tie*, which is made with the lightest touch of the pen; as:

[31]	<i>Escape.</i>	<i>Gallop.</i>	<i>Collop.</i>
	<i>Sallop.</i>	<i>Fillippe.</i>	<i>Antilope.</i>
	<i>Envellop.</i>	<i>Escallop.</i>	

Schol. Now set me downe (if you thinke good) examples of the usuall Terminations, that I may practice the writing of them.

Ma<sup>st</sup>. Examples of the Termination *son*, or *tion*, are these:

[32]	<i>Nation.</i>	<i>Oppression.</i>	<i>Alteration.</i>
	<i>Vision.</i>	<i>Eruption.</i>	<i>Estimation.</i>
	<i>Motion.</i>	<i>Edition.</i>	<i>Relation.</i>
	<i>Potion.</i>	<i>Omission.</i>	<i>Eloquution.</i>

II. Examples of the Termination *cation*.

[33]	<i>Vacation.</i>	<i>Vocation.</i>	<i>Application.</i>
	<i>Revocation.</i>	<i>Purification.</i>	<i>Mortification.</i>
	<i>Vivification.</i>	<i>Iustification.</i>	<i>Sanctification.</i>
	<i>Multiplication.</i>		

III. Examples of the Termination *rie*.

[34]	<i>Allegorie.</i>	<i>Mysterie.</i>	<i>Memorie.</i>
	<i>Sacerie.</i>	<i>Secretarie.</i>	<i>Recouerie.</i>
	<i>Imagerie.</i>	<i>Corporeall.</i>	<i>Numerie.</i>
	<i>Chancerie.</i>		

III. Examples of the Termination *tie*.

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[35] Trinitie,	Chastitie,	Equitie,
Furitie,	Nullitie,	Hospitalitie,
Authoritie,	Annuitie,	Obscuritie,
Calamities,		

## Chap 14. Concerning Collaterals.

Scholler.

**Y**ou prescribe in the 14 Chapter, that the first letter of every Collaterall, must be the first letter of a syllable, according to the true spelling of the word. I would therefore gladly receive some sure directions from you, for the true and right dividing of words into their syllables.

*Mastr.* This one rule is generally to be observed in spelling. That those letters of any word which are sounded together, with one undivided sound, doe belong to the same syllable.

*Schol.* But be there no particular directions to be given for spelling?

*Mastr.* Yes, and these be they.

I. If two vowels come together, having their sound divided, they belong to severall syllables; as: *E-am*, *Di-all*, *Chlo-e*, *Tri-all*. This rule holdeth also in diphthongues, as: *Roy-all*, *Loy-all*, *Vow-ell*, *Iew-ell*, *Flow-er*.

II. When the same consonant is doubled in the middle of a word, you must put the one to the former syllable, and the other to the latter, as: *Ab-bridge*, *Es-fect*, *Hyssop*, *Eal-lance*, *Sug-gest*, *Sam-mons*.

III. If any single consonant come between two vowels, it must be spelled with the latter, as; *Be-ne-vo-lance*.



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lence, Ce-re-mo-nie, Fe-li-ci-tie, Ho-mage, E-ver. And so likewise are to be vsed the double consonants j and x, as: A-jax, Ga-xa, Re-joy-cing, Na-xa-rise. But x, the double consonant must alwayes be put to the former yowell, as, Ex-empt, Ix-ion.

IIII. If two consonants come together in the middle of a word, whereof the latter is h, l, or r, vsed as liquids, let them be both spelled with the yowell next following, as, Qua-drant, A-broad, Es-ch-ate, Ca-the-drall, Fra-gant, No-bleſſe, Sta-pler.

V. All other compounded words, wherein two or more consonants come together in the middle, are to be divided in the practice of this Art, according to the generall rule before going, that they which are sounded together, should be spelled together: as, Ban-quet, Hel-met, Embleme, Mon-ſtrous, Brad-well, Bos-worth, Te-squa, Waſ-piſh, Bag-nall, Cad-wat-la-der, Af-mo-de-us, Blaſ-pheme, Ab-do-men, Doc-tus, Scrip-si, Æt-na, &c. I know it wel that the Grammar teacheth to spell these 4 last words thus, A-bdo-men, Do-ctus, Scri-psi, Æt-na. And that it is held a good rule for spelling, that Consonants which begin a word, should also begin a syllable, whe they fol in the middle of a word, (according to which rule, these words late mentioned, ought thus to be spelled: Te-squa, Waſ-piſh, Ba-gnall, Ca-dwalla-der, A-sma-de-us, Bla-sphe-m. For squ, sp, gn, dr, sm, & sp, may begin a word, as Square, spend, gnaw, dwell, smart, sphinx.) Neither wil I oppose my selfe against that w<sup>ch</sup> is receiued by prescription of old, though I may seeme to haue reason on my side. Notwithstanding in the practice of this Art, wee must follow the generall rule for diuision of words of this kind, first before pro-pounded,

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pounded, that those letters which are sounded together, should be spelled together.

VI. Lastly, the syllables of compounded words, are so to be diuided, as the parts of the composition may be best distinguished; as:

Com-pre-hend.	Wed-locke.
Re-splen-dent.	Part-ridg.
Trans-acted.	Dis-lodg.
Con-straine.	Abs-tract.
Trans-gresse.	Mis-take.
Dis-swade.	Here-of.
Care-full.	Post-script.
Trans-sub stan-ti-a-ti-on.	

Schol. I pray you before you proceed further, shew me why you call z, x, and j double consonants.

Mastr. Because they consist of two consonants contracted into one sound. For z, is made of ds, as Dsabu-lon, Zabulon. x, is made of cs, as Ecsen, Exon. j, is made of dg, as Adg-er, A-jax. For j, in the beginning of a syllable, & dg, in the end of a syllable, are both of the same sound, as before I haue shewne.

Schol. Propound now, if it please you, examples of words written by collaterals, that I may practice the rule by.

Mastr. Examples of this kind, as these:

[36] Crabtree.	Cambridge.	Rondslane.
Clewback.	Oxford.	Gangrene.
Superfluous.	Eunuch.	Fishmanger.
Cœternall.	Fragrant.	Bloodsucker.
Changeling.	Horse-leech.	Hucklebone.
Bridegroom.	Vouchsafe.	Pretermittung.
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Chap. 15. Concerning the words of sort.

Scholler.

**T**He words of sort are in number 333. which, in my conceit, will trouble the memory to get without booke.

*Maſt.* You ſhall not need to get them without booke at all. For I ſuppoſe there is not one, which practiſeth this Art, that can readily without ſtudy, ſay all theſe words by heart; which yet notwithstanding knoweth how to write any of the words as ſoone as euer hee heareth any of them named. The reaſon hereof I ſhall after touch. But why the number of them being ſo ſmall, ſhould trouble you or any, I ſee no reaſon. For what thinke you of the abbreviations uſed by Printers, when printing firſt came vp; or of the abbreviations of Lawyers practiſed at this day in their writing? if they were all gathered together, would they not in number equall, if not exceed theſe? Alſo that the abbreviations uſed long agoe by the Romans (of which ſome remaine this day to bee ſcene vpon old monuments, and Roman Coyneſ) did farre exceed theſe in number; I referre my ſelfe for prooſe, to *Valerius Probus*, who in his booke *de Romanorum noſſu*, hath collected the abbreviations of words, phraſes and Tytleſ uſed among the Romans of old time. All which abbreviations were no other then ſuch as I uſe in the defectiues, that is to ſay, by writing either the firſt letter onely for the word (as is preſcribed in the firſt ſeven ſortſ of defectiues,) or two or three of the firſt letterſ (as in the eighth,) or the firſt and laſt letterſ (as in the ninth.)

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Furthermore, D. Bright in his Art of Character, had 556. Charactericall words, whereunto all other words must be referred: some by the affinity and neerenesse of their sound: some as conjugates by difference of termination, number, comparison and tense; some as deriuatiues, some as synonymaes, some as individuall *Species* vnder the same *Genus*, and some as contraries, (which required both strength of iudgement and good abilitie of Schollership to performe:) yet had not the incumbrance beene more by these relations, & perfecting the sense with a supply out of the precedent and subsequent words, the number of the Characters would neuer haue beene thought troublesome, though they were not literall, but made *ad placitum*. And yet all these difficulties notwithstanding, diuers men attained great readinesse in the practice of that Art. Moreouer we find that *Tullie*, and *Tyre* his freemen, and *Annius Seneca* practised a kind of short writing by Characteric, about some threescore yeeres before the birth of Christ. The number of whose Characters were aboue thirteene thousand, and they all arbitrary Characters, that is to say, such as neither consisted of letters, nor yet had any relation at all to the words they signified, in regard of their fashion; and yet those learned men vsed with profite such a multitude of Characters. Also the Inhabitants of *China* haue at this day Characters to the number of aboue thirtie thousand for the expressing of any thing they write; and all or the most of them, as it should seeme, Symbolicall, (like the tenth sort of Characters)

not



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not consisting of letters, but by some kinde of resemblance fancied in their mind, applyed vnto the things they signifie. Inſomuch as the *Iapanites*, though they know not their language, doe yet vnderſtand their Characters, and haue traffique with them by letters written to and fro, betweene them in ſuch characters.

To conclude, all formes of ſhort writing, by ſpelling character, preſcribe the uſe of defectiue Characters, and them more by many then I uſe: ſome of the words being expreſſed by their firſt letter onely, (as my words of the ſeuen firſt ſorts are) and ſome of them by more then one of the firſt letters (as my words of the eighth ſort are) and the number of this latter ſort is plainly infinite. Theſe thing conſidered, why ſhould the number of the words of ſort, being but 333, bee thought to charge the memorie?

*Schol.* But with your leaue, their defectiues of the eighth ſort, expreſſe more letters of the word they ſignifie, then yours do, and are therefore eaſier to be read.

*Maſt.* Although they expreſſe more letters of the word, yet are they not ſo eaſie to be read; becauſe they do not ſo certainly ſhew what the word is, which is ſignified by them, as my defectiues doe, that conſiſt but of the firſt letter onely. For whereas I expreſſe but one word by one defectiue Character; their defectiue characters of this kind ſerue to expreſſe all words of many ſyllables, hauing foure or ſiue of the ſame letters in the beginning. As for inſtance: I alwayes write the word *Apoſtle* by a great Secretary A, which ſtandeth onely for the word *Apoſtle*, and for

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for no other word. They write it haply by the first five letters *Apost.* which may be taken indifferently for any of these words, [*Aposle, Apostles, Apostolique, Apostolicall, Apostolically, Apostleship, Apostacie, Apostata, Apostaticall, Apostume, Apostumes, Apostumation, Apostumated, &c.*] except a supply of the latter part of the word, be deriued from the sence of the other words in the sentence before or after: Which cannot chuse but much trouble them when they come to reade what they haue written. For by reason they leaue diuers words to be supplied, by the sence of that which goeth before, or commeth after, they are constrained sometimes to reade a sentence (especially if they haue written it but one moneth before) two or three times ouer, ere they can certainly find what the words are, which were so defectiue written: whereas my defectiues haue but one signification apiece, which is certainly knowne before, what it is, that the minde need neuer be troubled to search what word it is, by obseruing the precedent or consequent sence, but vpon the first sight of it, knoweth it directly to stand for such a word, and no other. So that these things well weighed and considered, it will appeare, that their defectiues are farre more in number then those which I vse, and not so certaine in their signification.

Schol. How are their defectiues more then yours, when you haue sometimes ten defectiues in a sentence, to one of theirs? As for example: In writing the Lords Prayer, consisting of iust 70 words, there are aboue 50. defectiues, as you write it: whereas others in their writing of it, haue nothing neere so many as I suppose.

*Maj.*

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*Maſt.* This reason of yours prooueth not that my defectiues are more in number then theirs, but onely that they are more frequent in vse. Which is so farre from being a disgrace vnto this Art, that it doth the more commend it: seeing the words of sort are in such continuall practice, and come so often to the pen, in the writing of any continued speech, that many times more then three quarters of the words, but alwayes more then halfe, are wholly, or in part of that number.

*Schol.* It seemeth that you once liked this supplying of the terminations of long words, from the precedent, and subsequent dependance of the sentence: for in the first Edition you haue giuen a rule for it.

*Maſt.* I confesse that in that Edition I gaue a rule, for the supplying of the terminations of long words, from that which went before in the sentence, but neuer from that which followed. For the precedent sence will sometimes necessarily make manifest a word so written: but it is troublesome, when a man comes to reade and knoweth not certainly, what such a word is, till hee hath read that which followeth in the sentence. But finding by experience, that the practice of that rule, did sometime trouble both mind and memorie, I left it out in all Editions since. Iudge therefore your selfe, whether their formes of short writing, or this doth most trouble the mind and memory. Theirs, whose defectiues are innumerable, or this, the number of whose defectiues are certainly knowne: Theirs, which lesueth many words to be supplied from the sence of other words, going before  
or

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or coming after, or this which leaueth not one, to fetch his dependence in this manner from the rest.

Schol. Well: though the words of sort be many; yet (as I remember) you said before, that I should not need to get them without booke, and promised to shew the reason, how I might imprint them sure in memorie, otherwise.

Maſt. Well recald: I promised no more then I hope I shall make good to your acknowledgement. To helpe you wherein, here followeth a Table of all the words of sort.

*\* Reserve to this place, the Table of words of sort.*

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### *The use of the Table of words of sort, for committing them to memorie.*

**O**bserue that in this Table the ten sorts of words with their Characters before them, are written in their order, vpon ten seuerall pages; with seuerall emblemes beneath them, set forth with colours, that they may be the better remembred. Marke further, that the ten seuerall sorts of words, doe all of them differ in their manner of printing.

For words of the first sort are printed in a great English letter: words of the second sort in a small English letter: words of the third sort (because they are to be expressed by great Roman letters) are printed in Roman letters of great size: words of the fourth sort (because they are to be expressed by small Roman letters)



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ters) are printed in *Roman* letters of a small size: The fift sort of words, ( exprest by great *Secretary* letters) are printed in *Secretary* letters of a large size: The sixt (exprest by small *Secretary* letters) in *Secretary* letters of a small size. The seuenth sort ( exprest by letters lesse vsuall) are printed in *Roman* capitals, which kinde of printing is also lesse vsuall then others. The eighth sort (exprest Stenographically by two or more of the first letters) haue those letters, whereby they are exprest; printed in a great *English* letter, and the rest of the letters in a Primer *Roman*. The ninth (exprest also Stenographically by the first and last letters) haue those letters, wherby they are exprest, printed likewise in a great *English* letter, and the rest in a Primer *Italica* Character. The tenth sort of words (called Symbolicals) are exprest with *Italica* letters of the largest size. And thus you see that the ten sorts of words are distinguished among themselues three manner of wayes: First, by their order. Secondly, by the seuerall emblemes printed vpon their seuerall pages. Thirdly, by their different manner of printing. Now, if a man reade ouer the words of the Table aduisedly, but once or twice, obseruing withall, that the words which he readeth, are in such or such a page, he cannot likely, but remember of what sort any word is: either by the order of the page, or by the emblem printed vpon it, or by the kind of letters, wherewith it is printed. And if we know certainly of what sort a word is, the rule it selfe, without the sight of the character, teacheth vs how it is to be written. As for example: If I remember the word (*which*) to bee con-  
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tained in the first page of the Table, or secondly, to be printed in great *English* letters, or thirdly, to bee included in that page, whose embleme is, it is proove sufficient, that it is a defectiue of the first sort, and therefore to be written by the great Stenographically character of *W*. If I remember the word (*knowledge*) to be first, either in the eighth page, secondly, or to be printed with great *English* letters in the beginning of the word, and the other letters to be printed with *Primmer Roman*, or thirdly, know it to bee enclosed within that page whose embleme is, I am thereby admonished, that it is a defectiue of the eighth sort, and therefore to be expressed Stenographically, by the two first letters, *Kn*. So if I remember the word (*respect*) to be of the ninth sort, I know that it is to be expressed, by the small character of the last letter, affixed to the great character of the first in the first place thereof. And although there were 500. words of the ninth sort, and that we were not able to repeat by heart so much as three of them together, in the same order wherein they lie in the Table, yet as long as we can but remember them to be of the ninth sort, we may presently write them truly, though we see not how they are written in the Table. And so likewise may all the rest of the defectiues (as many as are written according to rule) bee very easily committed to memory, without getting them by heart, after the same manner.

Schol. I thinke indeed that these directions of yours are sufficient for remembering the Characters of all the defectiues, written according to rule: but concerning the writing of other defectiues

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defectines which vary from the rule, ( as those which are added to words of the first, second, eighth or ninth sort, and some other beside ) and of all the Symbolicals, I meet with diuers doubts; wherein I would desire to be satisfied.

*Maſt.* Propound Sir, all your doubts in order, and I hope I shall satisfie you.

*Schol.* First, why doe ye seuer the words ( *Hee* and *Ex* ) from the rest of the words of the first sort?

*Maſt.* Because whereas the rest are expressed by their first letter, these are to be expressed by their last. Their first letters being neglected by a rule of the first Chapter.

*Schol.* The first character of the second sort you make to signifie both *a*, and *an*: I would therefore know when it signifieth the one, and when the other.

*Maſt.* When it commeth before a word beginning with a consonant, it signifieth *a*, as in these words: [ *A King, a Duke, a Friend, a Guide.* ] But when it commeth before a word beginning with a vowell or *b*, it signifieth *an*: as in these words: ] *An Armie, An Eagle, An Hoast, An houre.*]

*Schol.* Why are those thirteene words which bee added to them of the second sort, rather added to them, then to any other sort of words.

*Maſt.* Because these are to be written in, or close to the nether line, as words of the second sort are to bee written: and occupie not the full distance betweene the lines, as other words of sort doe.

*Schol.* But what agreement haue they with the characters you expresse them by?

*Maſt.* The character of *and*, is like the Hebrew *pat-hac*,

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*has*, or *a*, and thereby remembred. The characters of (*after*, *as*, and *is*,) are exprest by their last letters *fir*, *z*, and *s*. The characters of *can*, and *die*, haue some likeness to the characters of the syllables *con*, and *de*, to which they are also like in sound. The Character of *from*, is the onely character without relation, and by this consideration the better kept in mind. The character of *in*, is signified by a tittle in the lowest line, because *i*, the first letter thereof, is the onely letter of the Alphabet, which hath a tittle belonging to it. The character of *Ment*, is often vsed in writing, for the letter *m*, ouer words wherein the letter *m*, is doubled, as: [*Commend*, *command*,] and therefore may serue for the word *Ment*, as being the first letter thereof: and it must be referred to words of the second sort, because it is to be written close to the lower line, as they are. The characters of *pre*, and *them* are exprest directly by their two first letters, *Pr*, and *Th*. The Character signifying *Re*, (which is vsed onely in the beginning of a word, compounded with the preposition *Re*, as in these words. *Reserne*, *Refuse*, *Redresse*, &c.) is all one with the termination *rie*, vsed onely in the end of a word: and being of like sound therewith, may therefore be exprest by the same. The character of *The*, is the same with the termination *tie*, and differeth there-from, onely by the change of the middle letter *i*, into *b*. And seeing the termination *tie*, is alwayes vsed as a disjunct, and the word *the*, as a character of the second sort, written close to the lower line it may without error be vsed to signifie them both.

Schol. It seemeth to me that the characters of *And*, *the*,  
hand,



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hand, and from, differ nothing from the characters of little r, little p, and the combinations of nd, and ng.

*Maſt.* It is true. But as long as no other words are referred to these characters, being thus written (as words of the second sort) close to the nether line, it can no more trouble vs, to vse them for the word *And*, *the*, *hand*, and *from*, then it troubleth vs to vse the small characters of vowels, for combinations of consonants. For there is the selfe-same reason of both. And because these foure words, *and*, *the*, *hand*, *from*, are such common words in our *English* tongue, I haue reason to afford them but short characters.

*Schol.* In words of the 3, 4, 5, and 6 sort, there are sometime 2, sometime 3, sometime more words, that are appointed to be expressed by the same letter. As for example: In words of the 3. sort, the three first words (*Also*, *Affect*, *Afflict*), are to be written by a great Roman A: the words (*Company*, and *Catechisme*) by a great Roman C, the words (*Great* and *Gentle*) by a great Roman G, &c. How shall I then distinguish these words in writing, when they are to be written with the same letter?

*Maſt.* They are distinguished already to your hand by their severall characters; For observe this generally in all words so written, that euery letter hath place before other, as it is most simple and freest from dashes, or trayles. As for demonstration: Of these three words beginning with A, which you instance in (*Also*, *Affect*, *Afflict*.) The first word *Also*, is expressed by a plaine great Roman A, without dash or traile; the second word *Affect*, is expressed by another kinde of great Roman A, hauing a dash, but no traile; the third word *Afflict*, is differenced there-from by a traile.

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Likewise also of the two words of the third sort beginning with C, which you instanced in, [*Company, Catechisme.*] The character of the first is plaine, the character of the second, is distinguished there-from by the addition of a traile to the vpper part thereof. So in like manner of the two words beginning with G, ( . | . *Great, Gentle.* ) The first is exprest by a great Roman G, hauing no traile, and therefore more simple; the latter by a great Roman G, hauing a traile. The like is to be obserued in all the rest. So that if you can but remember the order of these words, (which with once reading them ouer heedfully, you may bee able to doe, ) you may easily remember the difference of the characters which are appropriated vnto them. Proceed now to your other questions.

Schol. *What is the reason that in some words, their termination is severed from the rest of the word, by the interposition of a note of union? as in these words:*

<i>Ecclesiast-es.</i>	<i>Necess-arie.</i>
<i>Hebr-ew.</i>	<i>Experi-ence.</i>
<i>Majest-in.</i>	<i>Philosoph-ie.</i>
<i>Bapt-isme.</i>	<i>Satiss-ie.</i>
<i>Reuer-ence,</i>	<i>Sanctif-ie.</i>
<i>Benef-ite.</i>	<i>Abhomin-able.</i>
<i>Consequ-ence.</i>	<i>Consci-ence.</i>
<i>Neglig-ence.</i>	<i>Superstition.</i>
<i>Perpetua-all.</i>	<i>Ignor-ance.</i>
<i>Extr-a.</i>	<i>Signif-ie.</i>

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The reason hereof is this, whereas all other word<sup>s</sup> of sort, when they admit diſiuncts, for the making vp of other words, looſe no part of their owne letters, theſe doe. For then, they omit that latter part themſelues, which you ſee here to be ſeuered from them, and admit the diſiunct of another word in place thereof: as;

*Eccleſiaſticall.*

*Necceſſitie.*

*Hebrician.*

*Experiment.*

*Maieſticall.*

*Philosopher.*

*Baptiſt.*

*Satiſſactory.*

*Reuerent.*

*Sanctiſie.*

*Benefice.*

*Abomination.*

*Conſequence.*

*Significant.*

*Conſcious.*

*Superſtitious.*

*Negligent.*

*Ignorant.*

*Perpetuitie.*

*Extremities.*

Where note, that there are twenty words of Table of this kind. Of which, two end in *ſme*, (*Baptiſme*, and *Catechiſme*;) ſiue end in *ence* (*reuerence*, *conſequence*, *negligence*, *experience*, *conſcience*) ſixe end in a ſingle vowell (*Hebrew*, *Maieſtie*, *Philophie*, *Satiſſie*, *Sanctiſie*, *ſignifie*,) and ſeuē end in terminations proper to themſelues, namely theſe,

*Es.*

*Eccleſiaſtes.*

*Ite.*

*Benefite.*

*All.*

*Perpetuall.*

*Arie.*

*Necceſſarie.*

*Able.*

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Able.	}	as	{	Abominable.
Tion.				Superstition.
Ance.				Ignorance.

Schol. Whereas you haue added foueteene words to them of the eighth sort: I perceiue not very well the reason of the charactering the first word, and foure last words in such manner as you doe: I pray you therefore shew me the agreement, which these five words haue with their characters.

Mastr. In the character of the word *Abominable*, the character of *b*, though it be affixed to the sixth place of the great character of *A* as the rule commandeth; yet it is affixed on the inside of the great character in such manner as you see, that other words beginning with *ab*, might haue a distinct beginning from this; as: *Abhorre*, *About*, *Abound*, &c. As for the foure last beginning with the syllable *Con*, they are expressed by the old letter now worne out of vse, *Con per se*, thus differenced. *Consider* is expressed by the letter *Con per se* alone, without any addition. *Continue* hath likewise the character of *t*, which is the fourth letter of the word turned in vpon it. *Containe* is expressed by a character commonly vsed by Merchants, for the word *Containing*, or *Contents*. *Conclude*, hath the five first letters discernable therein.

Schol. Why are the eleuen words added to them of the ninth sort, seuered from them, and printed by themselves?

Mastr. Because whereas in all the other words of the ninth sort, the affixion of the last letter to the first is regular, in these eleuen it is irregular; as you may



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may your selfe perceiue without further demonstration And thus haue I gone through euery one of the defectiues, and shewne the meanes whereby wee may remember them all, (if there were more then there be) without conning them or their characters without booke.

*Maſt.* Thus farre I confesse your directions for the remembrance of the words of sort, are most plaine: and that it is farre more easie to commit them to memorie, then euery I supposed: But I feare the Symbolicall words will not be so easly remembered.

*Maſt.* The symbolicals (assure your selfe) are as easie to be remembered by their relation to their characters, as the Defectiues by their places, if not easier. For there is such a neere relation betweene the symbolicall words, and their characters, that when the relation is once knowne, the characters will neuer after be forgotten.

*Schol.* I pray you acquaint me with the relation of these words to their characters.

*Maſt.* With a very good will. You shall vnderstand therefore, that signifying *Sunne*, is the Astronomical character of the *Sunne*, representing the roundnesse of the body of the *Sunne*, and the splendor of of the beames thereof.

Signifying the *Moone* is also the Astronomical character of the *Moone*, resembling the face of the *Moone* in her prime.

The character of *Conscience*, beareth the similitude of the *Moone* in the wane: because *Conscience* in these dayes is in the wane with many.

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The character of *Arke*, is fashioned like the *Arke* of bull-rushes, wherein *Moses* in his infancy was laide ; at least, as it is set forth in pictures.

The reason why the character of *World*, is exprest by that round character, is because the Spheares of heauen encompasse the Globe of the Earth, and the Region of the Ayre, as of these two parallell circles, the greater includeth the lesse.

The character of *Money*. *Money* is round, and hath a crosse stampt vpon it, as this round character hath.

The character of *Count*, besides that it is round, as a Counter, wherewith *Counts* are cast ; is also like the Combination of *ct*, which presenteth the first and last letters of the last word, *c*, and *t*.

The character of *Cont*, is referred to the character of *Count* ; from which it differeth in the bredth and height onely.

The Character of *Circum*, ( which signifieth round about ) is a circle round about the Stenographi-call tharacter of *S*, the first letter thereof.

The character of *Circumcise*, hath all the letters thereof plainly distinguished thereof.

The character of *Heart*, is like the figure of an heart, as it is commonly made.

The character of *Elect*, is like the character for the word *Christ*, but lesse ; and to be alwayes written close to the lower line, like words of the second sort. Now the relation of the *Elect* to *Christ*, standeth in this : that the *Elect* are daily renued into the image of *Christ*.

The character of *Congregation*, is referred to the character

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character of *Altogether* ( from which it is differenced by a tittle within it ) because the *Congregation* of the faithfull ought to assemble *altogether* to exercise the duties of Gods service, and worship.

The characters of *Wedlocke*, and *Matrimonie* are expressed by an inlinked character, made of two equal figures, to intimate the bands of married persons, which being before two, by marriage are made one. And of these two, the latter is differenced from the former, by a tittle in it.

The character of *Subiect*, is very low, ( and to be written close to the nether line ) as noting the low subiection of *Subiects* to the higher powers.

The character of *Obiect*, hath manifest reference to the character of *Subiect*; wherewith it agreeth sometimes also in signification.

Standing for a *Serpent*, resembleth a *Serpent* creeping vpon the ground.

The character of *Dragon*, is distinguished from the character of *Serpent*, by the traile turned vp, as noting the taile of the *Dragon*.

§ Signifieth *Satan*, and is like the character of a *Serpent*, reared vp to assaile any: and by this Character, *Satan* is signified, because he is the old subtile *Serpent*, which reareth vp himselfe against men to assaile them by temptations.

The character of the *Devill*, is also the similitude of a *Serpent* reared vp, and much like the character of *Satan*.

The character of *Antichrist* is made of the great character of *A*, the first letter of *Anti*, ( which signifieth

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*pro & contra*: For and against) and the character of *Christ*: because *Antichrist* is both For and against *Christ*; for him in his professio, & against him in his practice.

The Character which is vsed for the word *Idolater*, in respect of the vpright position thereof, is answerable to the standing vp of an Idoll, which is the *Idolaters* obiect.

The character of *Superstition*, is referred to the character of *Idolater*, as being included therein, as *Superstition* is in an *Idolaters* heart.

The character of *Ignorance*, is somewhat like yn-to a rodde. And I keepe the agreement of this word with the character firmly in memorie, by that saying of *Salomon*, *Prou. 10. 13. A rodde is for the backe of him, that is voyd of vnderstanding.*

The character of *Himselfe*, is compounded of the character of the letter *m*, and the character of *Selfe*, which being pronounced together, yeeldeth the sound of *Emselfe*; in regard whereof it may not vnfitly be vsed to signifie *Himselfe*.

The character which is vsed for the word *Ap-point*, is the character of *A*, with a point or tittle in it, and therein standeth the relation betweene the word and character.

The character of *Already*, is made of the two first letters of the two first syllables. of *A*, and *x*.

Signifying *One*, is made of one stroke, and is in common vse already.

Lastly, the characters of *exp*, *Expresse*, and *extreme*, haue all of them some affinitie with the letter *x*: whose sound they haue in the first syllable, and are thereby remembered.

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And thus haue you now scene the relation of all the symbollicall words to their characters: wherein I must craue pardon, for deliuering such phantastick conceits, as I confesse some of them to bee: because without them I could not well shew the agreement betweene the words and their characters. And the most absurd relations will be also as well remembred, by their absurditie, as the most proper by their apt and fit agreements. And thus you see, I trust, that the Symbolicall characters, which you iudged so hard to be remembred, may as easily be committed to memorie, as the defectiues.

Schol. *I see and acknowledge it: but haue none of the defectiues the like relation to the letters whereby they are expressed?*

Ma<sup>st</sup>. Euery defectiue (sauiug some few added to the second sort) haue this relation to their character, that it hath at least their first letter in it. But there are many also among them, which haue a symbollicall relation vnto the letter, whereby they are expressed, as to giue instance in some of them.

The double *f*, is vsed to signifie the word *fellowship*, because it consisteth of two of the same letters, ioyned together as *Fellows*.

The fashion of the letter sygnifying *Hypocrite*, is such, as that it turneth in the vpper and most conspicuous part thereof, the selfe same way, that the letter signifying *Holy*, turneth: but vnderneath, it turneth the cleane contrary way: Expressing thereby the nature of an *hypocrite*, which outwardly makes a shew of *Holiness*, but in his secret actions turneth another way.

The letters of the word *Manifold*, consisteth of many  
folds, or pleites. The

*world*

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The letter signifying *Returne*, presenteth in the fashion thereof a plaine returning.

The letter of these two words (*Magistrate, Minister*), and the words themselves, are perfectly remembered, by ioyning them both together in this manner; ( ) with this supposition that the *Magistrate* and *Minister*, should ioyn and goe together hand in hand, like *Moses* and *Aaron*, for the suppressing of insolent abuses: the one with the word, the other with the sword exequuting his dutie.

The character of (*friend*) is close knit: but the Character of *false*, is loose and shattered.

These two words (*Sacrament*, and *Sacrifice*) are written with the same kind of S: sauing that when it signifieth *Sacrifice*, it hath a dash through it, in signe that *Sacrifices* are now abolished; but when it signifieth *Sacrament*, it is without a dash, because *Sacraments* are still in vse.

I could lead you forward with very many other examples of this kind; but it needeth not, because the letters of defectiues may be as certainly knowne by their order, manner of print, and emblemes, as by any symbollicall resemblance which they haue with their character.

Schol. I now perceiue that possible, which before I thought not so. For before, I thought it vterly impossible for a man to write the true characters of words of sort, except he had gotten both words and characters first without booke, as a Grammar Scholler doth his Lesson. But I am now of opinion, that by this manner of proceeding, in committing the words to memory, which you haue prescribed, a man may sooner imprint all the words

Wrope  
The Comical history

Wrope  
The Comical history

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words of sort in his mind, and be able to write their characters, then to learne the letters of some intangled and perplexed Alphabet, which I haue seene. For I am perswaded that I can now my selfe character the whole Table from the beginning to the end, without sight of any Table already charactred. But I doubt least these words being so soone gotten, will bee as soone forgotten.

**Ma<sup>st</sup>.** Neuer feare you that: For the frequencie of their vse (specially of the most necessary of them) will not suffer you to forget them, as long as you practice this manner of writing.

**Schol.** Yet one scruple still remaineth in my minde, concerning words of sort; and that is this. Many of them are seldome vsed, and your selfe affirme, that some of the words may be as soone written at large as by these abbreviations. If it bee so, why doe you not altogether leaue out such words, as may bee so written, or which are very seldome vsed, that the number of them might be fewer?

**Ma<sup>st</sup>.** Because I strue to haue all words (as neere as I can) not onely speedily but fashionably writteng. And therefore although these words, Behold, iudge, King, Lord, number, reveale, keepe, trans, unto, quiet, kinde, summe, moone, world, money, and many other, may be written as soone at large and in reasonable good fashion too, as by the peculiar characters here allotted them, (yea and some of them sooner) yet because when they are written at large, they are not altogether so faire and fashionable and doe not therefore so quickly catch the eye, as when they are writen by their peculiar abbreviations, I neuer write them at large. I confesse indeed that I was once in the minde,

*of State and Empire*

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minde, to leaue out all those words which are seldome vsed, or may be fully written as soone: but when I considered that these which I vse are iudged by them that know and practice this Art to be so farre from encumbring the memory, that besides these they vse diuers others of their own invention, both defectiues, and symbolicals, that thought vanished: especially considering that although I set all the words downe which I vse my selfe, yet a man may vse as many, or as few of them as he will, for all that.

*Schol. But doe you then approoue of their doings, that adde their defectiues or Symbolicall characters, to them which you haue set downe already?*

*Ma<sup>st</sup>. If I should not approoue of it, how can I helpe it? But indeed in my iudgement, it is not vnfit for men of seuerall callings and professions, to vse fit characters for such long words, as in the practice of their vocation and trade, they find very often occasion to write. For those words may be very obuius to one mans pen, in regard of his calling and imployment, which a man of another profession shal seldome or neuer haue occasion to write. As the names of Writs, and termes of Law to them that study the Law: the names of drugges and medicinall confections to the Apothecary: of stufes vnto the Mercer, &c.*

*To which purpose I thinke it not amisse heere to insert a rule deliuered in the seuenth, but omitted in the last Edition. The rule is this.*

*Any familiar names of things vsuall to euery man in his profession, consisting of more words then one, may fully be expressed by two or three of the first letters*



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ters of the words, with a stroke of the pen vnder them, to signifie them to be abbreviations of this kind, As:

[38] <i>np.</i>	<i>Nisi prius.</i>
<i>dp.</i>	<i>Dedimus potestatem.</i>
<i>ccc.</i>	<i>Corpus cum causa.</i>
<i>psq.</i>	<i>Pillule sine quibus esse nolo.</i>

Chap. 16. Concerning the use of words of sort in the abbreviation of other words.

Schollet.

**I**N the sixteenth chapter you giue this generall rule, that when any of the words of sort, may serue conueniently to expresse another word, or any part of another word, it must be so used: but you shew not, when they may serue conueniently to expresse other words, or parts of them.

*Maß.* Neither needeth it, since the examples there giuen doe sufficiently declare when they may thus be vsed: namely, when being so vsed, they cannot be taken for other words or syllables.

And first concerning words of sort admitting affixes, you must obserue that their affixes are such as presuppose no vowell before them. And therefore words of the first, eighth, & ninth sort may be affixed onely in the sixt place, where no vowell is signified: All other words of sort may be affixed at any part of their character, where the affix falleth out readiest for the pen, or is most conspicuous to the eye:

Note also that words of the second sort, admitting disuncts, must haue them so placed about them, as they are about the great characters;

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acters, so farre as their nature will beare. Therefore obserue, that about the characters of the second sort, there can be but three places for tittles, that is to say, the places of *a*, *e*, and *i*: and two places for disjunct characters, that is to say, the place of *a*, for them whose vowell is *a*, and the place of *e*, for them that signify any other vowell; as:

[39]	<i>Manna.</i>	<i>Diall.</i>	<i>Reum.</i>
	<i>Mane.</i>	<i>Warder.</i>	<i>Vertue.</i>
	<i>Manie.</i>	<i>Canicular.</i>	<i>Lyar.</i>
	<i>Mann.</i>	<i>Manner.</i>	<i>Diaper.</i>

These things first knowne, I proceed now to the examples of the five rules contained in this chapter.

### I. Examples of words of sort admitting affixes.

[40]	<i>Comes.</i>	<i>Forme.</i>	<i>Proper.</i>
	<i>Thou.</i>	<i>Candle.</i>	<i>Handling.</i>
	<i>Afflicts.</i>	<i>Hebrewes.</i>	<i>Reveal'th.</i>
	<i>Psalmes.</i>	<i>Keep'st.</i>	<i>Hypocrites.</i>
	<i>Destroy'th.</i>	<i>Benefits.</i>	<i>Familiar.</i>
	<i>Selues.</i>	<i>Add'st.</i>	<i>Names.</i>
	<i>Ordaine.</i>	<i>Satisfieth.</i>	<i>Prosper.</i>
	<i>Drinkes.</i>	<i>Perswades.</i>	<i>Creates.</i>
	<i>Masters.</i>	<i>Husbands.</i>	<i>Maynells.</i>
	<i>Mon'th.</i>	<i>Dinets.</i>	<i>Counter.</i>

### II. Examples of words of sort admitting disjuncts.

[41] *Notable.*

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[41]	Notable.	Forehead.	Offending.
	Rees.	Manasses.	Orange.
	Affecting.	Beholdeth.	Doctrine.
	Damned.	Interest.	Psalmist.
	Israelite.	Originally.	Temperance.
	Delinerie.	Partie.	Repentance.
	Beginning.	Specialty.	Stranger.
	Blessed.	Drinketh.	Strengthened.
	Regarding.	Liberality.	Signification.
	Summe.	Idolatrours.	Contest.

## III. Examples of words of sort, admitting both affixes and disjuncts.

[42]	Disperse.	Forbid.	Contrition.
	Disguize.	Foregoe.	Procure.
	Fortifie.	Consent.	Proprietie.
	Constable.	Constraine.	Handleth.

## IIII. Examples of words of sort, admitting notes of production.

[43]	Coome.	Cokeins.	Greet.
	Ouse.	Stained.	Prooff.
	Good.	Trancee.	Died.
	Shale.	Mane.	Assest.

## V. Examples of words of sort used as Collaterals.

[44]	Foreordained.	Lyon.	Churchyard.
		E 2	Disclose.

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Disclose.	Candie.	Worshipfull.
Compassse.	Fulnesse.	Garment.
Vnderstanding.	Conuert.	Project.
Request.	Infringe.	Vnfruitfull.
Conjure.	Industrie.	Commanded.
Degree.	Mentall.	Whalsoever.
Digresse.	Punishment.	Comfortlesse.

Chap. 17. Concerning a further use of the characters of  
[In, Sunne, and Ment,]

Scholler.

**T**He seuenteenth chapter is easie enough: onely I want some other examples then those which are there given to practise the rules by.

*Mask. I.* Examples of the first rule, are words beginning with,

	<i>Em, as,</i>	<i>Im, as,</i>	<i>En, as,</i>
[45]	Empire.	Impediment.	Endeuour.
	Emperor.	Immodest.	Encroach.
	Empeach.	Imprecation.	Encounter.
	Emphaticall.	Impossible.	Enfeebled.

*III.* Examples of the third rule are words wherein the syllables *son, sen, sion, tion,* and the like in sound, are expressed.

(1) By



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(1) By a small character of Sunne, as:      (2) By a tittle in a word of sort, as:      (3) By a tittle in a small disjunct character; as:

[46] <i>Reason.</i>	<i>Instruction.</i>	<i>Saxon.</i>
<i>Season.</i>	<i>Persecutions.</i>	<i>Fictions.</i>
<i>Treason.</i>	<i>Exequution.</i>	<i>Presumption.</i>
<i>Caparison.</i>	<i>Generation.</i>	<i>Vnction.</i>

II. Examples of the second rule, are words, where in the character of *Ment*, is vsed as an Affixe or disjunct.

(1) As an Affix.      (2) As a Disjunct.

[47] <i>Moment.</i>	<i>Ornament.</i>
<i>Payment.</i>	<i>Tournament.</i>
<i>Rayment.</i>	<i>Wonderments.</i>
<i>Iudgements.</i>	<i>Parliament.</i>

The differencing of questionable words for distinction sake.

<i>Is.</i>	or	<i>isse.</i>	}	<i>iz.</i>
<i>Is.</i>	the Latine word.			
<i>Yce.</i>				<i>Eyes.</i>
<i>Since.</i>				<i>Sinnet.</i>

## *Chap. 18. Concerning rules for speedy writing.*

Scholler.

**I**N the eighteenth chapter you give this rule, that although a great character be the leading letter of a word, yet the Affixe,

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as oft as it falls out readiest for the hand, is first to be written, which is all one, as if you should giue a rule to write the third or fourth letter before the first, which in mine opinion is very preposterous: and cannot chuse but be a great trouble to young beginners.

*Maſt.* You altogether mistake the intention of that rule. For you must vnderstand, that this rule is not giuen to young beginners of this Art, that neuer wrote so much as one line according vnto the precepts of the booke, but vnto such as hauing already obtained the full and perfect knowledge of all the rules, are now become practitioners of the Art. As also the Title of the Chapter importeth; which is inscribed, *Rules for speed in writing.* Now it is to be intended that none is fit to practice rules of speedy writing, which knoweth not already how to write words truly, which a young beginner at the first doth not; and must therefore practice to write the leading letter first, and the affix after, till he be able to conceiue the perfect forme and fashion of the whole character of a word, as soone as euer he heareth it named; And then let him fall to the practice of this rule. For assure your selfe, it will be as easie for you when you haue the full proportion and figure of the character of any word perfectly in your mind, to know at what part of the character you must begin the writing of it; as it is now easie for you, hauing the fashion of all the secretary letters in your mind, to know at what part of any letter you must begin the writing of it. Seeing the bignesse of a great character, hauing an affix fastened vnto it, exceedeth not the bignesse of an ordinary letter.

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ter. And therefore as in the writing of ordinary letters, we obserue this order almost perpetually, to begin the making of euery letter, at that part thereof, which is toward our left hand, that so we may carry our writing the more orderly before vs; So this rule, (whereat you stumble) directeth vs no otherwise. For, it teacheth vs that if the Affix bee towards our left hand, we must write the affix before the great character: if the great character be toward our left hand, we must write the great character before the affix. As to giue instance in the first example of that rule, when I am to write the word *Sinne*, I know already, that it must be written by the character of *n*, affixed to the great character of *S*, in the place of *i*, is it not then better and sooner done, to begin with the character of *n*, and so without mouing the pen from the paper, to make the character of *S*: then first to write *S*, and then remouing the pen, to affix thereunto the small character of *n*? The like reason is there of all other words of this kind. For as certainly as they that vse disjuncts onely, know the very place where their disjunct must stand, before they begin to write any word: so certainly doe they that practice this Art know, to what part of the great character, and in what manner the affix of any word is to be fastned, as soone as euer they heare it mentioned.

Schol. But yet, under your correction, that Art of short writing is most agreeable to reason and order; wherein wee write the first letter of a word first, the second next, the third next it, and so the rest in their order.

Ma<sup>st</sup>. That is Sir, to be argued, for although I confesse

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fesse it to be most agreeable to reason and order, in  
 writing the *Roman*, *Secretary*, or any other vsuall hand,  
 at large without abbreviation, to write the first letter  
 of a word first, the second next, &c. as the common  
 manner is: Yea, it doth not follow, that it is therefore  
 best in short writing to affix the character of the se-  
 cond letter to the character of the first, the third to  
 the second, the fourth to the third, &c. It is best, I  
 confesse, to affix them in this manner, in words of one  
 syllable beginning with a yowell, (as in these words,  
*Arm'dst*, *Earn'st*.) And therefore I haue giuen a rule in  
 the fourth chapter, that such words are thus to bee  
 written. But to keepe this order perpetually, in the  
 writing of all other words, must needs produce a  
 number of words so vnfashionably written, that a man  
 must be faine to spell them, before he can know what  
 words they be, although he hath written it himselfe.  
 And much more troublesome must it needs bee, to  
 reade that which hath in this manner been written by  
 another. Therefore in the Art of short writing, that  
 order without question is best and fittest, and most a-  
 greeable to reason, wherein the needfull letters of  
 euery word, are both soonest written, and most per-  
 fectly distinguished vpon the first sight, when it comes  
 to reading. And in both these respects, the Art of  
*Stenography* may with good right, challenge the pre-  
 cedency of all other formes of short writing whatsoe-  
 uer: and may therefore worthily be esteemed, most  
 agreeable to reason of any other.

Schol. Goe forward now (if you thinke good) as you haue  
 done in all the former chapters: so to giue examples of the rules  
 contained in this.

*Maſt.*



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*Mass.* Examples of the first rule, are words wherein the affix is to be made before the great character, or taken in at the middle part thereof; as:

[48]	<i>Right.</i>	<i>Madde.</i>	<i>Death.</i>
	<i>Reason.</i>	<i>Secret.</i>	<i>Hamme.</i>
	<i>Settle.</i>	<i>Releque.</i>	<i>Peter.</i>
	<i>Soule.</i>	<i>Winne.</i>	<i>Doozen.</i>

II. Examples of the second sort, are words and syllables, vsed for others of like or neere sound; as:

[49]	<i>Curtall.</i>	<i>Parson.</i>	<i>Amsterdam.</i>
	<i>Treacle.</i>	<i>Apostolicall.</i>	<i>Adamantine.</i>
	<i>Chirurgion.</i>	<i>Temporize.</i>	<i>Furnish.</i>
	<i>Ejaculation.</i>	<i>Auricular.</i>	<i>December.</i>
	<i>Musical.</i>	<i>Obtaine.</i>	<i>Seditious.</i>

III. Examples of words and quotations abridged in ordinary writing.

[50]	<i>Gen. for Genesis.</i>	<i>Dan. for Daniel.</i>
	<i>Ex. for Exodus.</i>	<i>Matth. for Matthew.</i>
	<i>Ier. for Ieremie.</i>	<i>Rom. for Romans.</i>
	<i>Chron. for Chronicles.</i>	<i>Phil. for Philippians.</i>

III. Examples of words expressed as disjuncts, beginning with

	(1) A vowel,	(2) h.	(3) y.
[51]	<i>Spring up.</i>	<i>Ynder hand.</i>	<i>Told you.</i>
	<i>Doth amble,</i>	<i>Ynto him.</i>	<i>Can yee.</i>

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Old age.	From his.	For your.
Beyond all.	Thou hast.	Charge you.
And are.	Hee had.	For once.
All able.	Held him.	You held.

### Chap. 19. Concerning abbreviation of Sentences.

#### Scholler.

**VV**hat relation haue the words, phrases, and clauses, which are made examples of the first rule, vnto the characters whereby they are expressed?

*Maſt.* The characters of *It is*, and *Is it*? are all one, ſauiug that the character of *Is it*? is a great deale leſſe then the character of *It is*. As a question is alſo the attenuation of an aſſertion. Moreouer *s*, and *t*, are all the conſonants in theſe words, and may in that reſpect, theſe words may ſeeme fit to be expreſſed by the character of *ſi*.

The character of, *As long as*, conſiſteth of two ſhort paralell lines, whereof the one is, *as long as* the other, and by this conceit is kept in memory.

The character of, *As well as*, is made of the great character of *w*, (the firſt letter of the middle word) and a ſtraight line traieſted through it, appearing on the one ſide, *As well as* on the other: and by this idle ſuppoſition it may be remembred.

The characters of, *As much as*, and *As little as*, conſiſt of their firſt & laſt letters *a*, and *s*, and are all one in faſhion, ſauiug that the former is greater then the latter answerable to the diuerſitie of their ſignification.

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The characters of [*Thanks-giving, giuing of thanks, Neuer-the-lesse, and Not-with-standing,*] are made of their last letter affixed to the first, in the first place thereof: after the manner of defectiues of the ninth sort.

These two Latine abbreviations [ *and* ] are still vsed in many Latine bookes for *quasi*, and *quasi diceret*, whose significations in *English*, are [*As if it were,* and, *As if he should say.*] And therefore I expresse these two phrases by the letter *q*, diuersly fashioned.

Furthermore, these two phrases which next follow [*As it should seeme, and, As it may be thought,*] because they are phrases much like vnto the two former in signification and vse.

I likewise expresse them by the letter *q*, diuersly fashioned, in such sort, as the first letters of their last words [*seeme, and thought,*] are (as it were) affixed to the letter *q*, for a difference.

So likewise the next character ( *. | .* ) is commonly vsed in Latine for, *Id est*, which significeth (*That is to say:*) And it is now as commonly vsed in *English* in the same sence.

Also the character of the phrase [*And so forth*] was first vsed for [*& cetera*] the Latine phrase of the same signification: but is now alike common in *English*, as in Latine, and abridged onely by leauing out the letter *C*.

The character of [*For as much as*] is a great *Roman F*: wherunto since there is no one word of sort appropriated, it may fitly be vsed for these words coming often together. The like reason is of the character next after it.

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The characters of [*Scribes and Pharises*] and of [*Act of Parliament*] are compounded of the two first letters of their two chiefest words.

The character of [*The Lords Table*] is exprest by a long square character like a Table: and hereunto the two next characters are referred.

The three next, being characters of computation of yeeres, are all round, as yeeres also by a perpetuall course go round. (*Vnde illud Annulus ex anno dictus, quia volvitur in se.*) Of these three, the first hath in it the character of *The world*, to signifie the first time whence the computation is made. The second hath in it the character of *Christ*, for the same reason. The third a Mund or royall Globe, such as Kings haue deliuered into their right hands at their Coronation.

The last character, is the Capital letter inverted, and may therefore as fitly be vsed to note the conclusion of a matter, as the capitall letter, to note the beginning.

### Chap. 20. The Conclusion.

Scholler.

**I**N the last chapter I find no doubt. Yet before I leaue you, vouchsafe me the libertie of propounding one or two objections against your Art.

Maſt. Obiect Sir what you please, and I shall answer it.

Schol. Before I came vnto you, I saw diuers other formes of short-writing: wherein I call to minde, that many words were written shorter then you write them.

Maſt.



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**Maſt.** Not vnlike. For this assure your ſelfe, that if there were a thouſand ſeueral formes of ſhort writing, by ſpelling Characterie (as there may be more) yet the very worſt of them all would haue ſome words ſhorter written then the beſt. And therefore it is not meet to censure of the goodneſſe or badneſſe of any form of ſhort writing, by the writing of certain words pickt here and there of purpoſe.

**Schol.** But if a man can write a whole word without ſtirring of the pen from the paper, where as you in the writing of the ſame word, remoue your pen happily twice or thrice, will you not yeeld that he writeth that word at leaſt ſooner then you doe yours?

**Maſt.** No, except there be ſome thing elſe, which maketh the word ſhorter. For in writing the *Secretarie* ſmall letters of *c, d, e, f, i, t*, the pen is remoued from the paper: and yet thoſe letters are ſooner written then theſe, being proportionably made, (as ſitteth in a ſet hand,) *b, h, m, p, r, z, v, w*, or a *minum*, in writing of which letters, the pen is neuer moued from the paper. And therefore in mine vnderſtanding, it is not meet to iudge that word alwayes to be the ſhorteſt and ſooneſt written, which is done with feweſt ſtirrings of the pen from the paper.

**Schol.** How then ſhall we know which forme of ſhort writing is beſt?

**Maſt.** By making ſuch tryall, as to reaſon is moſt agreeable. Now reaſon it ſelfe teacheth vs that forme of ſhort writing to be ſimply the beſt aboue all other, (1) which is performed with moſt ſpeed and readineſſe; (2) whole characters are moſt faire; (3) whole let-

letters are most easily distinguished vpon the first sight; (4) whose written lines are most strictly bounded by their proper paralels, that fit space be left for interlineations; (5) which is most certainly read for euer after; (6) and to conclude the full knowledge and practice whereof is in shortest time, and with most facilitie to be obtained. And such is this Art of Stenographic.

Schol. *Indeed I thinke, that forme of short writing should in all reason be held the best, which excelleth the rest, in all these respects you speake of. But there are now so many formes of short-writing, ( some vsing affixes onely, some disjuncts, some obseruing places of vowels, some obseruing none ) that a man cannot tell which to follow of them. For euery man will say, that his owne is the best, as you say yours is. Who therefore shall be iudge in this case?*

Ma<sup>st</sup>. Neither they, nor I, (for we are parties, and it befitteeth not a party to be a iudge) nor any vnlearned men; (for they want iudgement.) Neither yet any learned men, though otherwise neuer so absolute Schollers, in the profound knowledge of all Arts and Languages, may be thought competent Iudges to arbitrate this difference; except they be also equally acquainted with all the formes of short-writing that are vsed. And were there any such I should most wishedly submit my selfe to their censure. But because I thinke there is none such, nor rather am sure of it, I for my part referre my selfe vnto the tryer of all things, Time; nothing doubting but that as Truth is the daughter of Time: so Time shall bring the Truth to light, touching these particulars now questioned on

all sides. Let every professor therefore of short-writing heighten his own Invention to the full, and giue it all the luster he can deuise, either by his owne pen, or by the helpe of others: and euery one that desireth to learne the Art of short-writing, follow what sort of short-writing he will: til Time hath made it manifest, which is the best, and then the rest will grow out of vse.

Schol. You seeme very confident that your manner of short writing, is simply the best: if it be so, I maruell how then it comes to passe, that some men still follow other formes of short-writing, neuer seeking the knowledge of this.

Maſt. This is not at all to be marueiled at. For according to that saying of *Augustine*, (Ep. 118. cap. 5. *Ipsa mutatio consuetudinis, etiam quæ adiuvat utilitate, perturbat nouitate.*) The very change of an old custome, though it be profitable, in respect of the benefit thereby to be receiued, is yet troublesome at the first, in regard of the newnesse thereof. So they that haue been accustomed to another forme of short-writing, though worse; no maruell, if they find it troublesome at the first, to fall to the practice of this; although the change be profitable, as many can testifie, which haue left other formes of short writing, to fall to the practice of this. But indeed the chiefeſt reason which hath kept any from meddling with this Art, is the preiudicate conceit which they had of the hardnesse and difficulty thereof. Yet as a straight staffe, though it seeme crooked, when the one end of it is put into the water, by reason of the diuersity of the medium through which it is seene, is neuer thelesse straight still, and will so appeare when it is wholly

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wholly out of the water: So althogh vnto many, viewing this Art of mine through preiudice, ( as it were through another *medium* ) it seemeth that some thing stands awry, yet is it neuerthelesse straight still, and will so appeare, when their preiudice is once remooued. And my hope is, that this Art of *Stenographie* is now made so plaine and easie, that any man, though but of meane capacitie, may learne the Art of himselfe without a Teacher. And that when hee findeth the practice thereof both easie and pleasant, his preiudice conceiued against it for the difficulty wil cease;

Schol. I thinke no lesse. For these directions which you haue giuen me for the practice of this Art, doe abundantly satisfie me, I confesse, farre beyond mine expectation. Yet one thing more I will craue at your hands, and then I will trouble you no further: which is, that you would set me downe some examples of Sentences for my practice in writing; such as you shall thinke fittest for the illustration of all the Precepts of this Art.

Maſt. With a very good will. Here therefore follow certaine Sentences collected for that purpose: in the writing whereof, the vse of euery defectiue and Symbolicall character, of euery combination, and termination, as also of euery precept of this Art, is occasioned. And that you may bee the better directed in the charactering of these words: First, I haue caused all words that are to be written at large, to be printed in a Latine letter; Secondly, all that are to be written by words of sort, printed in an English letter; Thirdly, all that are to be written partly at large, and partly with one or more words of sort, are printed with mixt letters; namely, that part of the word which is to be  
written



written at large, with Latine letters, and that part which is to be written by words of sort, one or more, with English letters. Fourthly, those words that are to be referred as disjuncts to the word next before going, ( according to the fourth rule of the 18 chapter ) are printed in an Italica letter. Fifthly, the words tomming frequently together, the common phrases and clauses, which *Chap. 19.* haue seuerall characters appropriated vnto them, are printed with very small Roman capitals, of the size of the rest. Lastly, all words, that are to be sundred into collaterals, haue this *asteriske* ( \* ) before them. So that the Sentences being printed in this maner, you may easily iudge of your selfe, whether you haue charactered them truly, or not.

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**The exemplary Sentences**  
are these following.

**I**n the Name of the Father, and of the Sonne,  
and of the Holy Ghost.

The feare of the Lord, is the beginning of  
\* wisdom. *Pro. 9. 10.*

Our iustification is to be proued by the fruits  
of our sanctification.

Warre makes theues, and peace makes them vp.

No time is good for one which is not bad for another.

Foolish men are neuer subdued with wisdom.

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It is \* impossible to blow and sup at ONCE.

Religion is the meane betweene Atheisme and superstition.

True \* friendship is onely among good men.

The iudgement of charity is not alwayes the iudgement of veritie.

Every Christian ought to be in his own house King, Priest, and Prophet.

He that will no ill doe, must keepe from ALL that longs \* thereto.

A babbling tongue sheweth great pride and little knowledge.

Repentance alwayes followeth rash iudgment.

Begin nothing befoze thou knowest how to end it.

The state of grace, is heauen vpon earth.

\* Whoremongers and Adulterers, God will iudge, Heb. 13. 14.

When a mans wayes please the Lord, he maketh euen his enemies to be at peace with HIM, Prou. 16. 7.

He serueth God best, that serueth HIM most out of sight.

Every action of Christ was for our instruction; but \* onely his morall actions, for our imitation.

Mans extremity is Gods opportunitie.

Wonder is the daughter of ignorance.

Prosperity procureth, aduersity, proueth friends

Sacrifices are offered by men vnto God: Sacraments are giuen by God vnto men.

Affection ought to be ruled by reason, as the wife by the husband.

Imu-

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A multitude of Lawes in a common wealth at-  
gueth a dissolute people.

Flattery procureth friends, but plaine dealing  
hatred.

A man \* conuerted, is fit to profite by any do-  
ctrine.

Fire and Water are good seruants but ill mas-  
ters.

Learning and grace keepe not company al-  
wayes together.

He that will not be \* vnderstood, let him be neg-  
lected.

Necessitie is the Law of time; and pouerty not  
a curle, but a crosse.

Two contrary poysons mingled together, proue  
not mortall.

A quicke \* inuention, and a good memory neuer  
agree.

\* Preiudice casteth a faile colour vpon mens best  
actions.

Pardon many things to others, but nothing to  
thy selfe.

Circumstances broke with an high hand, are of  
the substance.

A good name is more to be respected, then a  
great.

Nothing is to be counted profitable, which is  
not honest.

Every thing receiueth \* increase in regard of  
circumstance.

Desperate is the cause that \* admitteth no co-  
lour of \* defence.

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Such as mans disposition is, such is his company.  
Faith doth iustifie vs before God, good works before men.

Magistrates must not like Gallio behold violence without checke.

We not seasoned with grace doth more hurt then good.

The signes of saluation are to be sought in our selues, but the cause in Iesus Christ.

The more the Egyptians afflicted the Israelites, the more they multiplied and grew, Ex. 1. 12.

To \* maintaine the vbiqutye of Christ his body, is to denie the truth of his humane nature.

The Prophets & Apostles neuer whipt \* them selues: But Baals Priests did more.

As much as the light of the Sunne is more excellent then the light of a candle: so much is the light of the Gospel aboue the light of Philosophie.

51 If when we were enemies, wee were reconciled to God by the death of his Sonne, much more being reconciled shall we be saued by his life, Rom. 5. 10.

Psal. 66. 18. If I regard iniquity in my heart, God will not heare me.

\* Vniuersall sinne in the dayes of Noah brought vniuersall destruction vpon the Earth.

Gods mercy may come, inter pontem & fontem: betwene the Bridge and the Brooke.

He that makes himselfe a companion to all, tels his \* reputation cheape.

To rest in knowledge, though neuer so little, makes an Hypocrite.

Great



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Great sleepers were neuer dangerous to a State.  
Many can sleep \* soundly at a Sermon, which  
can scarce sleepe in their bed.

Nothing in the world is worth enuie, beside the  
condition of a true Christian.

God is most pleased with y s, when most we seeke  
our owne truest good.

There is in nature, as it were an \* orderly \* dis-  
order to be \* obserued.

None haue lesse praise then they that most haue  
after it.

A glozing tongue is a signe of a false heart.  
He liues most in trouble that most seekes rest in  
this world.

An \* vnhankfull man writes benefites receiued  
in water, but \* iniuries in marble.

Some neuer mention Religion, but for \* dis-  
course or table-talk.

As Iacob wrestled with Christ for a blessing: so  
must we strue with God in prayer, Rom. 15. 30.

If God giue y s much wealth, we should receiue  
it with a trembling hand.

It is better to forbeare labour sometimes a mo-  
neth together, then an other time a weeke.

The best mens zeale is like a fire of greene wood,  
which burneth no longer then whiles it is blowne.

The more the Israelites were afflicted, the more  
they \* increased, Exod. 1. 12.

Knowledge except it be sanctified, will keepe a  
man from the sight of his sinnes.

A sword is no good weapon to be taken hold of  
at the point.

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When a Citie \* beſieged deſireth \* parlie, it is halfe wonne.

Eliah as great a Prophet as he was, did murmur againſt perſequention.

He that ſeeketh his owne glory more then the glory of God, is an hypocrite.

Truſt not a fading colour in the countenance of thine enemy.

A crooked ſtaffe will ſerue to beate a dogge, when a ſtraight cannot be found.

Pride ſeuereth a man from God; hatred from his neighbour; anger from himſelfe.

The Iurie \* inquireth \* onely concerning matter of fact: but the Iudge alone \* determineth of the right.

The Iewes by their obſtinacie, \* devolved all their right in Chriſt to the Gentiles.

All care is not \* condemned, but that which diſtraeth from better thoughts.

Many are matriculated by \* outward baptiſme, which are not patriculated by \* regeneration of the ſpirit.

That was done in one quarter of an houre by our ſelfe Parent, which tended to the ruine of them and all mankind.

The Oracles of God are not to be examined by mans reaſon, but to be beleaved.

It is dangerous for a man to live in ſuch a condition, as wherein he would be loath to die.

The beſt meanes to get more then we have, is to be \* thankfull for that little which wee have already.

Be an arbitrator *as little as thou canst* betwene thy friends, lest thou make them both thine enemies.

There is no contrariety betwene one vertue and another, but every vice HATH his contrary.

There is not any grace in a man \* regenerate \* whereof there is not a resemblance in an hypocrite.

Drunkards when they HAVE gotten betwene the pot and the wall, despise ALL rules of descant, and their Instruments runne voluntary.

If a mans heart be set vpon riches, he will neuer be satisfied with riches: if vpon lust, he will neuer be content with one woman.

The Lord HATH ordained, that they which preach the Gospel, should liue of the Gospel, 1 Cor. 9. 14.

The more feruent our loue is to the Lord Iesus, the more full ARE our ioyes even in this life.

It is better to weepe with Mary Magdalene, then to laugh with \* Belshazzar.

If thou loue thine owne safety, tempt not the wrath of a desperate person.

Many by \* misapplying the \* Scriptures turne the truth of God \* into a lie.

The first government of the Church, *that is to say,* in the time of the Apostles, was such as now it is, \* Aristocratically.

The superstitious are not \* onely liberall in matters concerning \* fruitlesse ceremonies, but euen prodigall.

A cleere conscience, like a marble stone shineth

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all the shaftes of wicked and scandalous tongues,  
that ARE shot against HIM that HATH IT.

149 He that iudgeth a cause befoze hee HATH HEARD  
both parties, though his iudgement may bee iust,  
yet himselfe is not so.

A prudent wife by yeelding Obedience to her  
husband, obtaineth power to command HIM.

The proscription of the " inquisition ( like the  
Athenian Ostracisme ) thrusteth out none, but the  
best, and worthiest from among men.

The duie of a good Pastor is to feed his focke,  
to defend them from the Wolfe, and to bring  
them home, that straggle from their walke.

No man is more crowching to his superiours, then  
he that will most proudly trample vpon his in-  
feriours.

Vertue followeth not the temperament of the  
body, because it is an habit: But passions doe, for  
they proceed from the humours.

Princes \* comparattuely considered with other  
men, ARE found to stand in place of greatest dan-  
ger.

It is as possible to stop the motion of the Sunne,  
as the course of Gods predestination.

As David was vnto God according to his heart,  
so was God vnto David according to his.

Datan is a \* Lyon in strength, a \* Dragon in  
fiercenesse, and a Serpent in subtiltie.

What else but \* madnesse is it in the creature, to  
thinke that he can hide his sinnes from the Crea-  
tors eyes?

Thou



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**Thou persecutest Christ himselfe, when thou persecutest any of his members.**

**As the bush which Moles saw upon Mount Horeb, though it flamed, was not yet consumed by the fire: So the Church of God still flourisheth, notwithstanding the hottest flames of persecution.**

**All men by Nature ARE heires of damnation by a stronger title, then any child HATH to his fathers lands.**

**The regenerate, sometime fall into sinne, but the vnregenerate walke in sinne.**

**The constancy of a mans good behaviour keepeth him from an ill report.**

**Christians should intertaine no other sorrow for the dead, then such as may stand with the hope of the resurrection.**

**He that may doe what he will, will sometimes doe more then he may.**

**Every place of Scripture is so to be expounded, as it may agree with ALL, and crosse none.**

**If thy recreation be lawfull, it will make thee fitter to serue God.**

**Gods iudgements ARE sometimes secret, but alwayes iust.**

**He that would keepe himselfe from iniquitie, must HAVE no fellowship with wicked persons.**

**We must neuer worship God out of the Trinitie, nor Christ out of the Deitie.**

**Antichrist is as kinde to Christ his flocke, as the Foxe to the Lambes, or the Wolfe to the sheepe.**

**Sleepe is the Physician of ALL care.**

**Good**

*The Schoolmaster to*

Good things appeare then of most worth, when they ARE knowne in their wants.

He which asketh ought \* impossible, frustrateth his owne suite.

Sober ignorance in ill courses, is \* Disesteemed of the world.

Too much \* importunity of a friend, is a kind of violence.

\* Conquest makes a man valiant, and authority \* inspireth \* wisdom.

Christ was \* transfigured vpon Mount Tabor, \* disfigured vpon mount \* Golgotha.

That friend is false of heart, which \* obserueth thee \* onely for his owne ends.

God pardoneth no mans sinnes in part, but ALL or none.

Concupiscence is the motion of Originall sin.

Patience is a \* counterpoysen for ALL griefe.

Too much familiaritie breedeth contempt.

The summe of ALL morall philosophie is \* included in these two words: (αὐχρὺν αὐχρὺν) Sufline & Abkine : Beare and forbear.

The Hebrew tongue is counted holy, not \* onely because the Old Testament was written \* therein: but because there is not one \* obscene word in ALL the language.

As long as a mans heart is set vpon riches, he will neuer be satisfied.

As ye grow old and neerer and neerer to your end, labour to HAVE your faith in Christ most strong. For Satan as at ALL times else, so specially, when death

death approacheth will be busie with vs, for as much as he knoweth, that if then he misse his prey, he hath lost it for ever.

To reason thus (such a professor of the Gospell is naught: Therefore all the professors are so) is 140  
ALL ONE, as if they should say (Such a trades man is without conscience in his dealing: Therefore ALL trades-men ARE so) Then which nothing can be spoken more \* uncharitably.

Many wicked persons blow over the feare of death, with this windy conceit (we owe God a death) \* whereas it should enter \* into their thoughts, also to consider, that they owe God a damnation.

A bragging \* Mountbanke may be \* fitly resembled unto a puddle of water, which to the \* outward shew is as deepe as the heauen is high, whose bottom, notwithstanding, may be gaged by a mans finger.

Though our finnes be of as a profound a tincture as scarlet, every threed \* whereof is dyed to the ground, yet the blood of Jesus Christ is able to wash vs as white as Snow.

The Apostles and Evangelists in writing the New Testament, had the assistance of the Holy Ghost to keepe them from errour: But they were left to their owne libertie, of vsing their owne phrase; as appeareth by their difference of style in writing.

It was great an \* indecorum for a reverend \* Divine to sit upon the Stage in a publique Theatre, as for an old man to dance among children in the open streets.

It is \* impossible, with one eye to looke v<sup>r</sup> to heauen

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heaven above, and with the other to behold the earth beneath: so it is not possible, to minde \* heavenly and \* earthly matters both at ONCE.

The word (Wedlocke) ſignifieth the bond \* wherewith wedded persons ARE (as it were) loekt and linckt together in marriage: The word (Matrimony) expreſſeth the chiefe end of wedlock, which is the \* procreation of children.

Chriſt died not to deliuer vs from the miſeries and afflictions of this life, and a temporall death: but to free vs from the perpetuall torments of \* everlaſting death.

Bread and wine ARE left vs in the Sacrament of the Lords Supper, in ſtead of the fleſh and bloud of the Paſchall Lambe, to \* represent the fleſh and bloud of Chriſt our \* Paſſeouer, 1 Cor. 5. 7.

The Baptiſme \* Anabaptiſts are like Samſons. Foxes, tyed together by the tayles with a \* firebrand betweene them, which though they look't ſeverall wayes, yet in their running they fired the corne \* Vineyards and Oliues.

A ſimilitude (as it is in the Proverbe) runneth not upon ſoure feet: but it is ſufficient, that the members \* thereof doe \* agree in the points where-in they ARE \* conferred.

Our Lord Jeſus Chriſt even then triumphed over his enemies, when moſt they ſeemed to triumph over him, Colos. 2. 15. The reprobate HAVE a ciuill right to the goods and lands which they poſſeſſe: but the elect HAVE a right by Chriſt.

There



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There is no temptation so strange, but except God support vs by his spirit, we may be overcome thereof.

God is many times working our good, when wee least thinke vpon it: As he was creating Adam an helper meet for him, when he was fast asleepe.

All creatures by extraordinary instinct, went by couples into the Arke and submitted themselves to Noah, to be placed therein by him, as he saw good.

The Temple of God in Hierusalem was built vpon mount Moria, which was a hill adjoining to Zion and accounted as a part thereof.

The context (*that is to say*: the coherence, and consequence) is very necessary to be observed for the finding out of the true meaning of a Text.

It is nothing to liue godly in Abrahams house; but for a man to dwell in the Tabernacles of Kedar; or to liue in the Court of Sardanapalus and yet to keepe himselfe vpright is a matter of great difficulty.

Some take euen a pride to declare themselves in all companies where they come vnder pretence of the manifold disagreements which they see in the Church.

The Gentiles which were circumcised were to be admitted to all priuiledges and prerogatives concerning matters of faith and Gods worship, as well as the children of Israel.

It is a common Proverbe, that where God hath his Church, he dwelleth with his Chappell: But  
(the

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(the impiety of the times considered) that **Pro-**  
uerbe may be thus \* inuited: where **GOD** HATH  
his Chappel, the **Diuell** HATH his Church.

It is the pollicy of ALL rebels to pretend \* them-  
selues to be of a contrary religion, to them whom  
they oppose: that they which will not abette their  
faction for other causes, may yet be perswaded for  
religion sake to take part with them.

As a Fisher lets a Fish see the baite but not the  
hooke: so Satan in all his suggestions to sinne,  
sheweth vs the \* pleasantnesse and \* profitablenesse  
of the sinne: but hideth away from vs the \* woe-  
full effects \* thereof.

It is \* required that Ministers should be louers of  
hospitality, and well may they be louers of hospita-  
lity. But they ARE disabled from keeping any,  
through \* impropriations, and the corruption of  
\* vnconscionable patrons.

Bucolcerus the Chronologer prooueth by manie  
fest arguments drawne from the computation of  
the times, that our **Lord Jesus** was baptized in the  
yeere from the creation of the world, 4000. \* exactly coun-  
ted.

The Old and New Testament are for \* substance  
all one. For (1) the New Testament was \* infolded  
in the OLD: and the OLD Testament is \* vnfolded in  
the New. (2) The ceremoniall Law was the Gospel  
\* promised: & the Gospel is the ceremoniall Law  
\* fulfilled. (3) The mysteries of saluation were co-  
uered vnder the ceremonies of the Law: But ARE  
now \* discovered in the Doctrine of the Gospel.  
(4) The

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(4) **The Priesthood of Christ** was veiled in the **Leuiticall Priesthood**: and the **Leuiticall Priesthood** was reuealed in the **Priesthood of Christ**.

Some matters may be better executed by one, then by many. As it is better in the congregation that one should reade, or preach then many. Also one true \* houre-glasse will serue the turne to distinguish time by, better then an hundred.

David saith, **Psal. 146. 4.** that when a mans breath goeth forth, he returneth \* into his earth; and that in that very day, all his thoughts perish. That is to say: In that very day, \* wherein he dieth all his \* projects for the good of himselfe and his friends, grounded vpon the hope of long life, ARE \* vnterly dash't, and come straight way to nothing.

It was a subtile pollicie in Ieroboam to make way for **Idolatrie**, by making ignozant and \* vnknow- thy persons Priests of the high places, for money; for there is no greater friend to **Idolatrie** then ignozance of the Teachers.

Many \* rely more vpon the writing of superstitious and ouer credulous antiquities, then vpon the graue and sober iudgement of the most iudicious and \* vncomptrolable writers of these times.

It is common with Marriners in a great storme or tempest at Sea, to pray \* earnestly, and to vow a change of life: but when they come on shore, all is forgotten, (as it may be thought) and they fall to drinking of Rannes and Heales. And thus deale many also in their \* sicknesse: they vow a better life if euer they recover, but after they are deliuered

from

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from \* ſickneſſe and recovered indeed, they \* be-  
come ten times worſe then beſore.

Deut. 23. 4. When thou commeſt \* into thy neigh-  
bours \* Vineyard, then thou mayeſt EATE Grapes  
thy fill at thine owne pleaſure; but thou ſhalt not  
put any in thy veſſell.

If any of the bulgar get one a \* report by the  
end, of ſome ill done by any of their betters ( whe-  
ther the \* report be true or falſe ) it is in their mouth  
like \* wilde fire, which cannot be quenched.

As the gold of the Iſraelites, as long as it was in  
earings and \* bracelets was exceeding precious, but  
being caſt into a molten Idoll, \* became moſt abho-  
minable: So wit, as long as it is well uſed, continu-  
eth of precious \* account, but when it is \* abuſed, no-  
thing \* becommeth more vile.

Ministers ARE appointed for mens ſoules, Phy-  
ſicians for their bodies, and Lawyers for mens lands  
and goods.

Where the Holy Ghoſt may not come in at the  
doore, the Diuell will come in at the window.

The \* Lyon ( except he be pinched with extre-  
mity of hunger ) will neuer prey vpon a proſtrate  
creature.

1 Pet. 2. 11. \* Dearely beloved, I beſeech you as  
ſtrangers and \* pilgrims, abſtaine from \* fleſhly luſts  
which fight againſt the ſoule.

The proud Phariſee was not ſo much aboute the  
Publicane in his owne iudgement, as hee was be-  
neath him in the eſtimation of Chriſt.

Will, \* vnderſtanding, and power, \* remaine in  
the



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the soule, after it is \* departed from the body, as a trinity of faculties in one spirituall essence \* diu-  
uied.

As it is not possible with one eye to looke vp to heauen, and with the other to behold the earth at the same \* instance: so it is impossible to mind \* hea-  
uently and \* earthly matters both at once.

God knoweth nothing by experience, nor re-  
membzeth ought as forgotten: for he knoweth  
and remembzeth all things together, and at once,  
from \* euerslaking to \* euerslaking.

It is more necessary for the instruction of the  
common people, that the Minister should \* trust  
rather vpon the easie points of Catechisme, then to  
prosequute the hard and \* intricate questions of  
knotty and fallen learning.

Patrones, which for their owne lucre \* betray  
Christ his flocke, \* into the hands of some of Iero-  
boams Priests, shall in the end finde, as little \* com-  
fort in such \* vngodly gaine, as euer Iudas did in  
thirtie pieces of syluer, for which he \* betrayed  
Christ.

Ecclesiastes 10 20. Curse not the King, no not  
in thy thought, and curse not the rich in thy \* bed-  
chamber: for a bird of the ayre shall carry the  
voyce, and that which hath wings shall tell the  
matter.

The zeale \* wherewith many \* are transported  
is so precipitate and rash, that they may be compa-  
red to a man vpon the side of a sheepe hill; who if  
he make no haste to come downe, may stay himselfe  
when

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when he will; But if he makes any haſte, hee falls  
\* preſently on running and cannot recover him-  
ſelfe, vntill he come to the bottome.

Chriſt gave Peter the keyes, not of earth, but  
of heauen. Whence Ferus, a learned Papift draw-  
eth this conſequent: that therfore the Pope ought  
not to HAVE any iuriſdiction in temporall matters,  
but in ſpirituall \* onely.

No man maruelleth at the Sun and the glori-  
ous light \* thereof: But a blazing Starre (which  
is but a meteor of ſhort continuance) ſets all the  
world at a gaze. for we ARE MORE ſubiect by na-  
ture to \* admire ſtrange things then excellent.

The Miniſter which in the time of perſequu-  
tion HATH ſuffered \* imprisonment for the Goſpell,  
and \* afterwards when the Church is at quiet, fol-  
loweth the Court, and hunteth after Eccleſiaſti-  
call \* preferments, altogether neglecting his  
charge, is like vnto an ycle, which \* endureth the  
rough Northern winde, and melteth with the heate  
of the Sunne.

Matth. 5. 20. Except your \* righteouſneſſe exceed  
the \* righteouſneſſe of the Scribes and Pharifees, yee  
ſhall in no caſe enter \* into the Kingdome of hea-  
uen. This Chriſt ſpeaketh, becauſe the Scribes and  
Pharifees relied in the \* outward Obedience of the  
Law, not regarding the integrity of the heart, the  
\* inward ſanctification of the mind, nor faith in the  
Mediator, without which none can be ſaued.

The conſcience of an hypocrite, may be compar-  
ed to one, that is to be a \* witneſſe againſt a ma-  
lefactor;

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testator; which before the Assizes are come, persuadeth HIM to be of good \* comfort; for hee will say nothing against HIM. *Never the lesse* when hee is brought vpon his oath to giue in euidence against HIM, before the Judge; he standeth vp, and \* discloseth ALL hee knoweth by HIM, and chargeth HIM with the guilt of \* whatsoeuer shall make against HIM.

Because we are given by Nature to seeke the \* invisible God in a visible essence, it HATH pleased God to make \* himselfe visible in his Sonne Iesus Christ, (who is therefore call'd God manifest in the flesh, 1 Timothie. 3. 16.) that wee may learne to worship HIM in his Sonne. *And hereunto belongeth that speech of our Saviour Christ, Iohn 12. 45. He that seeth me (that is to say: with the eyes of faith, as beleeuing in me) hee seeth HIM that sent me.*

To make a difference of meates and drinckes for conscience sake, as iudging one to be more holy then another, is cald by the Apostle Paul, the doctrine of Devils: But if a man for conscience sake of obedience to his Majesties Lawes, shall vpon the dayes appointed, abstaine from flesh, there is, no doubt, but such obedience pleaseth God, and is farre from superstition.

Chrysostome is of Opinion, that Dauid is said to be a man after Gods owne heart, because he was so frequent in praising God, and giuing thanks for benefites receiued, (the most of the Psalmes being indeed of this kind.) Oh let this consideration therefore quicken vs, to a more frequent vse of the

## The Schoolemaster to

duty of *thankes-giving*: that so God may neuer bee weary of \* bestowing his benefits vpon vs, as long as hee seeth Vs to receiue them with \* thankfull hearts.

As a multitude of vessels of \* vnequall \* bignesse (some containing a pint, some a gallon, some a barrell, a hoghead, or a tunne,) being throwne \* into the Sea, will euery one of them be filled with water, as much as they ARE ABLE to containe, (euery the smallest as well as the greatest :) So in the \* kingdomes of heauen, euery one of the elect in generall, shall be filled with glorious felicity, as much as hee is capable of, though they shall HAVE a farre greater portion of glory then others, which HAVE made \* themselves more capable \* thereof then they, by leading a more \* godly and holy life, and doing more good workes in this life, to further their \* account.

*A necessary memorandum for euery man to keepe in minde, to practise euery day.*

When thou hast spent the lingring day  
in pleasure and \* delight;

And after toyle, and weary way,  
dost seeke to rest at night;

Unto thy paines, and pleasure past  
adde thou one labour yet:

Ere sleepe close vp thine eyes to fast  
doe not thy God forget.

It was concluded vpon by *All of Parliament*, in the yeere of the reigne of King \* Henry the sixt, the 27. that if any Wares were exposed to sale, vpon any \* Sunday in the yeere, (the foure \* Sundayes in harvest



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harvest excepted) the owners should \* forsaie ALL their goods to the lord of the Liberty, or Franchise, where the Faire or Market was kept.

**Objection.** 1 COR. 11. 27. \* Whosoever shall EATE this bread, and DRINKE this cup of the Lord \* unworthily, shall be guilty of the body and blood of the Lord. Therefore that which men eate and DRINKE at the Lords Table, as it should seeme, is indeed the very body and blood of Christ. Else how could a man be guilty of them, which receiveth them not?

Answer. Euen therefore he is guilty, because he receiveth them not, being offered vnto HIM in the Lords Supper. For this his negligence, in not receiuing them being offered, maketh HIM guilty of the contempt of Christ his body and blood.

The counsell of Trent did begin in the yeere of our Lord, 1545. And in the yeere of the raigne of \* Henry the eighth, the 37. It continued 18 yeeres. The full number of the prelates therein assembled, from ALL quarters, was 270. \* Whereof 187 were of Italy, 33 of Spaine 26. of France, and the other 26. of other countries in \* Christendome. So that there were aboue twice so many Prelates of Italy, as of ALL the world beside. And then, what marvellie if they concluded what they listed? especially considering that the Pope himselfe was moderator, and that they excluded and tooke in, whom \* themselves would and none else.

[ And thus farre shall suffice to haue preceeded in giuing examples of Sentences. ]

Saint Augustine saith, that a Reader when he com-

17. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

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meth to see the end of a booke, is as glad as a Traveller, when he seeth the signe of the Inne, where he meaneth to lodge.

By these examples you may well perceiue that the words of sort are in such continuall vie, and come so oft to hand (especially some of them) that once knowne, they cannot be forgotten. For as frequent as you see their vie in these former examples, so frequent shall you finde them to be in any ordinary English. For I dare constantly avouch, that in any booke, written in plaine and ordinary English, aboute halfe of the words, are in whole, or in part, words of sort.

Schol. Not unlike. For in some of the former examples, I observe that all the words are of this kinde. And in many other examples, almost all. And now (Sir) with thanks for your pains and patience, I will take my leave: intending (God willing) in my practice of short writing, to pursue all those directions which I have received from you.

Mastr. Doe so: and the Lord blesse your indeuours therein.

16 DE 51

Remember how man and beast in  
world a faire full broad is hard  
to finde

FINIS.

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is hard to find  
from the End  
from the End

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